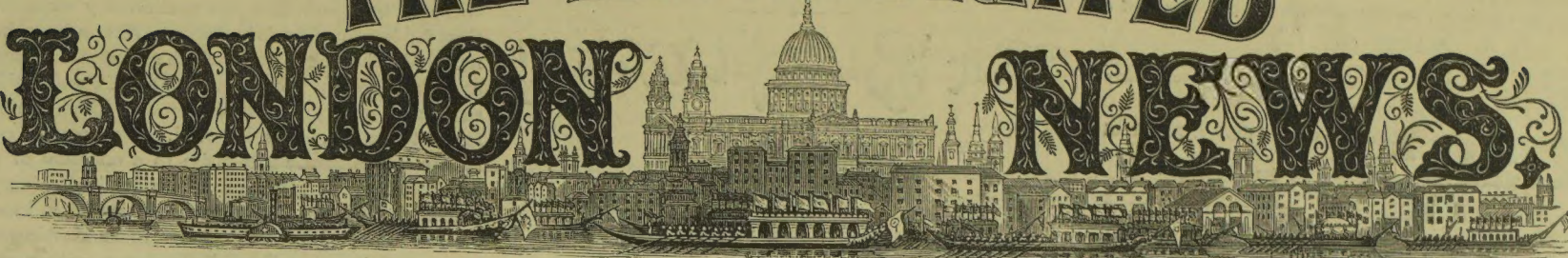


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 2197.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE DUKE OF ALBANY (PRINCE LEOPOLD).—SEE PAGE 622.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at 13, Harlington-gardens, Edinburgh, the wife of T. Senior Gardiner, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at Bexley, the wife of Walter Comyn Jackson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st inst., at Greybrook, St. Boswells, N.B., Henry Makdougall John Fairfax, only child of the late James L. and Elizabeth Mary Somerville Gregory.

DEATH.

On the 7th inst., at Daly's Green, in the county of Galway, Peter Paul Daly, Esq., J.P., aged 68 years. R.I.P.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction, and from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.35 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train. **EVERY WEDNESDAY**—Cheap Day Return Tickets to Brighton, including admission to the Aquarium, are issued from Victoria, London Bridge, and nearly all Stations.

FAMILY and TOURISTS' TICKETS are now issued, available for One Month, from London Bridge, Victoria, &c., to Portsmouth (for Southsea), Ryde, Cowes, Newport, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor (for Bonchurch and Freshwater), and Hayling Island.

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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside. TWO MONTHS RETURN TICKETS are now issued by all trains to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Cromer, Hunstanton, Southwold, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Harwich, Dovercourt, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Weyley (for Clacton-on-Sea). For fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday, First, Second, and Third Class Return Tickets are also issued at REDUCED FARES by all trains to Hunstanton, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Weyley (for Clacton-on-Sea), Dovercourt, Harwich, Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, or Southwold. **LONDON, JUNE, 1881.** WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. NEW AND UNUSUALLY STRONG PROGRAMME FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE ALREADY MAGNIFICENT COMPANY OF THE

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, the acknowledged supreme head of every similar entertainment in the world; the source whence all imitators obtain the best features of their entertainments. **EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT.**

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SPIRITUALISM and its PROFESSORS on TRIAL. Mr. W. IRVING BISHOP at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, at Eight o'clock, will reproduce the most Marvellous Manifestations claimed by the Spiritualists to be done by aid of the Spirits of the Dead. And on Wednesday Evening, June 29, repeating the Manifestations, he will expose them under the Electric Light in full view of the audience. The following attestation, selected from the large number received by Mr. Bishop since his arrival in this country, is a pledge that the experiments will be carried out upon purely sincere and scientific principles.

"We, the undersigned, having had an opportunity, in February last, of witnessing Mr. W. Irving Bishop's reproduction and explanation of many so-called Spiritualistic phenomena, hereby certify that both the reproduction and the explanation were satisfactory, and well calculated to show that such phenomena as were exhibited by Mr. Bishop can be produced by physical forces, and explained by physiological laws. (Signed by) Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine; W. P. GARDNER, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine; S. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s.; Balcony and Orchestra Seats, 3s.; Admission, One Shilling. Tickets may be obtained at the Hall, and at all the Libraries.

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ROYAL PANORAMA GALLERIES, Leicester-square. LE SALON A LONDRES.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by MM. Baudry, Bonnat, Bonvin, J. Boulanger, J. Breton, Carolus-Duran, De Knyff, Gérôme, Hebert, Henner, Jallabert, Jules Lefebvre, Emile Levy, Luminists, Meunier, Meissonier, Robert Fleury, Rousseau, Tissot, Vollon, &c. Sculpture by D'Epinaux, Carrier-Belleuse, &c. **NOW OPEN**, from Eleven a.m. to Seven p.m. Admission, One Shilling; Season Ticket, Five Shillings.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. CHERRY TREE FARM, a New Piece by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke. **YE PASTORAL FAIR** 1881, a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain; and **A BRIGHT IDEA** by Arthur Law; Music by Arthur Cecil. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—**ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.** Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from Ten to Six.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING, at a Quarter to Eight, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.—Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry; Messrs. Terrie, Hove, Travers, Beaumont, Archer, Stuart, Hudson, Carter, Johnson, Child, Mead, and Miss Pauncefort. Box office (Mr. Hurst), open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—THE SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION OF SPANISH and PORTUGUESE ART is NOW OPEN. Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. free; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on payment of sixpence. By order.

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DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity.")—The Times and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

THE DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION now OPEN at the New Galleries, 103, New Bond-street, comprises Pictures by Royal Academicians and other eminent Artists, English and Foreign Designs of all kinds, Sculpture, Bronzes, Carvings, Gold and Silver Smiths' work (including reproductions from antique originals in the principal Museums of Europe), Enamels and other Italian specialities, Works of Art in Wrought and Cast Iron, Pottery and Porcelain, Royal Worcester, Minton, Doulton, Wedgwoods, Modelled Pottery, Painted China, and en Cartouche, Tiles, Mosaics, Linocuts and other Enamels, engraved and Venetian Glass, Art Furniture of all styles, House Decorations, Wall Coverings, Embroideries, Tapestries, Lace, Japanese and other Oriental Art Works; Publications on the Decorative Arts, &c. Admission, 1s. T. J. Gullik, Director.

"The Exhibition has been formed in order to illustrate the progress which has been made of late in most departments of decorative art, although, by way of affording grounds for comparison, some fine examples of ancient work have been admitted. It is international in its scope, and specialities of French, Italian, Persian, and Japanese art are among the many interesting exhibits. . . . In the next room (No. 3) one may linger a long time over the many beautiful specimens of metal-work, wood carving, embroidery, and tapestry."—Times.

"The collection is certainly more varied and novel, and presents more to interest and charm than any other exhibition now open. Anyone may obtain here, or at least learn where to procure, all that is requisite or imaginable, in order to render a house, mansion, or even palace delightful and cultivated taste."—Morning Post.

"We trust that the exhibition will become one of the annual treats of the London season. There is plenty of room for an exhibition which shall bear the same relation to the South Kensington Museum as the Royal Academy does to the National Gallery."—The Academy.

"It may safely be predicted that this new gallery will have considerable influence on public taste."—Illustrated London News.

"Cette entreprise vient combler une lacune et répondre à un besoin réel en ouvrant aux arts décoratifs une galerie spéciale."—Revue des Arts Décoratifs.

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WITH THE NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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A LARGE ENGRAVING,

ENTITLED

IN SANDRINGHAM GARDEN:

THE PRINCESS OF WALES and HER DAUGHTERS.

FROM A DRAWING BY M. W. RIDLEY.

The TITLEPAGE and INDEX to ENGRAVINGS for Vol. 78 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from Jan. 1 to June 25, will also be given with next week's Number.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881.

The disturbances that broke out on Saturday and Sunday between the French and Italians at Marseilles are deeply to be deplored. The disembarkation of the first detachment of troops from Tunis, and their subsequent march through the streets, was witnessed by exulting crowds, who rejoiced in the success of the national flag, not the less, we fear, because it involved an indirect humiliation of Italy. Many thousands of Italians from the neighbouring kingdom find employment in the factories of Marseilles, and the usual jealousy which obtains between rival populations in close proximity must have been greatly stimulated by recent events in Tunis. The hissing, which is said to have been heard amid the prevalent plaudits as the returning troops passed the Italian National Club, sufficed to fan this ill-feeling into a flame. The exasperated crowd demanded the removal of the Italian escutcheon, and the promise of the Prefect to close the club did not appease them; but some municipal councillors, in order to ward off an attack, took down the insignia, and the place was closed. But the incident had stirred up bad blood on both sides. For twelve hours, from Saturday night till Sunday morning, desperate street fights, fought with revolvers and knives, took place in various parts of the city, but chiefly in the Mairie Quarter, where the Savoyards mostly live; and the police and military were unable to suppress the riots till several persons had been killed, more than thirty wounded, and some two hundred arrested. According to one authority, these scenes of savage violence and reckless bloodshed were worthy of the worst periods of the Revolutionary era. This outbreak will, we fear, widen the estrangement between two neighbouring nations who were lately on terms of cordial amity. Though Italy stands alone among the European Powers in protesting against the recent policy of the French Government in Tunis, and is unable openly to resent it, she can hardly fail to treasure up bitter enmity against her more powerful neighbour. Apart from their considerable commercial relations, the two nations, as representing Western freedom and civilisation, are natural allies; and it may be questioned whether the material advantages which M. Roustan has gained for French enterprise in Tunis are worth the alienation of a proud and sensitive people like the Italians, who will hardly fail to nurse the revengeful spirit that cannot now find adequate expression.

Sir Edward Watkin has provided the public with a new sensation. At the meeting of the South-Eastern Railway

Company, the other day, the Chairman held out the prospect of completing a tunnel under the bed of the English Channel within the short space of five years. He was able to report that the preliminary experiments had thus far been highly favourable. Shafts have been sunk near both the shores, from which galleries have been driven some hundreds of yards through a solid and uniform substratum of chalk, impervious to water, which, if it should be found to extend, as is believed, from coast to coast, will reduce this gigantic enterprise to a question of time and expense. New appliances and improved machinery are expected to facilitate the boring of this stupendous tunnel; and one of these days we may hear of the starting of a great Channel Submarine Tunnel Company, with a capital of, say, some twenty-five or thirty millions, to realise Sir Edward's daring vision, and abolish "the silver streak of sea." At all events, the whole question is being seriously discussed, and military critics are entering the field to frighten us with the prospect of losing our secure isolation, and to conjure up the phantom of Continental invasion. Whether the Tunnel would pay—whether the game would be worth the candle—may possibly become a problem worthy of practical discussion two or three years hence. But political and international misgivings ought to be removed by the assurance that at any time a pound of dynamite, or the opening of a well-devised sluice, would render the Channel Tunnel impassable; still more so by the statement of Sir Edward Watkin that a convention, yet subsisting and covering the whole question, was made some years ago between France and England. If this great submarine road is required in the interests of international intercourse and commerce, it is not likely to be frustrated or delayed by chimerical fears of an invasion of Great Britain.

Now that the Irish Land Bill is making real progress, and the business-like debates that are taking place are bringing its clauses into a form generally acceptable, with the prospect of the committee stage being completed by the middle of July, attention is being directed to the important negotiations relative to a renewal of the French Treaty of Commerce. The memorable Convention of 1860, whatever its theoretical shortcomings, has been the means of enormously developing the commercial relations between the two countries; and, unfortunately for both, Mr. Cobden's treaty expires next November. The astute manufacturing Protectionists of France lately succeeded in inducing the Legislature to adopt a new general tariff, which raises the duties on imported goods all round—in some cases to a prohibitory standard; and four months only remain to consider whether the treaty with England shall be renewed, with some modifications, or be altogether abandoned. Commissioners on both sides have been busy this week with negotiations on the subject, and in a few days it will probably be decided by Sir Charles Dilke and his colleagues whether it would not be better for the interests of this country that the treaty should lapse, unless adequate time can be secured for deliberate discussion. It is said that, at the eleventh hour, the French Commissioners are about to ask for fresh instructions—these gentlemen having become aware that the general interests of their country are in danger of being sacrificed to subserve those of the cotton and woollen textile manufacturers of France; and further, that the termination of the treaty would have a most disastrous effect upon the already declining export trade of France. The present dilemma, which involves the prosperity of a vast trade on both sides the Channel, has been brought about by the scheming of a coterie of selfish manufacturers, who have been able to hoodwink the Legislature and bring about a crisis which may end in the entire abrogation of special commercial arrangements between the two countries, to the injury of both.

The death of Sir Josiah Mason, of Birmingham, at the ripe age of eighty-six, removes from the scene of his earthly labours one of the greatest industrial benefactors of the age. His life was a romance in our commercial records. Beginning as a journeyman shoemaker, and afterwards as a costermonger at Kidderminster, he tramped to Birmingham, where he obtained employment as a maker of gilt toys and subsequently of split steel rings; and eventually the plodding young man became identified with the firm of Perry and Co., the celebrated steel-pen manufacturers, and with other enterprises in the Midland capital. In these several pursuits Mr. Mason, who was subsequently knighted for his philanthropic munificence, amassed a large fortune. The wealth thus carefully acquired was lavishly expended for public objects—such as the Erdington Orphanage, an unsectarian institution, for the foundation and maintenance of which £260,000 was expended, and the Mason Science College, erected at a cost of £60,000 and endowed with £100,000, in order that his young fellow-townsmen might have those educational and scientific advantages which he himself had never enjoyed. Both these noble institutions, with a view to their being preserved from narrow and ecclesiastical influences, are placed under the control of the Town Council of Birmingham; and Sir Josiah Mason has thus honourably used his great means for, and associated his memory with, an unsectarian educational work which is likely to prove a blessing to the present and succeeding generations.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Last Monday, at the commendably early hour of eleven thirty a.m., the annual meeting of the subscribers to and supporters of the National School for Cookery at South Kensington was held, by courteous permission of the Duke of Devonshire, in the grand saloon of Devonshire House, Piccadilly. Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, honoured the proceedings with her presence; and Burke's and Debrett's Peerages, Boyle's Court Guide, and Webster's Royal Red Book were largely represented among the distinguished audience. It was a very fashionable gathering indeed; and his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was in the chair. His Excellency the American Minister made a speech which could scarcely fail to be witty and humorous. He talked about Alfonso the Wise, and "Lord" Bacon (no, estimable Mr. J. R. Lowell, there never was a "Lord" Bacon); but he contributed little to the practical business of the morning, beyond making the candid admission that there was as much bad cookery in the United States as in any country with which he was acquainted.

The accomplished Transatlantic diplomatist might, however, have told his English hearers that in the Great Republic there are cooks and cooks. The hotel cuisine is, as a rule, execrably bad throughout the States; and its badness is due to the excessive ambition of the bill of fare and the excessive number of guests to be provided for. Among hotels and restaurants where one could really obtain a well-cooked and appetising dinner, I noted, during our last trip to America, the Brevoort House, Delmonico's, the Hotel Brunswick, and Pinaud's, at New York; Wormley's at Washington (Mr. Wormley is a coloured man, and the Ethiop is a born cook); the Grand Pacific Hotel at Chicago, and the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. The last named is in all respects the finest hotel, and has one of the best cooks (M. Harder) in the world. On the cookery at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, I must not be too hard, as I was there at a period of exceptional pressure—Carnival time; but we could find little to our taste, gastronomically speaking, at the St. Charles, and were fain to dine, on most evenings, when we had no invitations, at Moreau's French restaurant in Canal-street, a modest little place, but, from a culinary point of view, equal to the Moulin Rouge, Paris, in its palmiest days.

Mem.: You dine superbly in private houses in the hospitable city of Baltimore, in the beautiful State of Maryland. Richmond overwhelms you with hospitable propositions, and does her best; but the Old Dominion has scarcely recovered yet from the desolation of war, and Virginian Udes and Francatellis have yet to be resuscitated. On the whole (always granting the dire atrocity of the vast majority of the hotel tables-d'hôte and the railway refreshment-rooms), Mr. J. R. Lowell should not induce English people to think over disparagingly of the cuisine of a country which can boast of terrapin, canvas-back ducks, green corn, succotash, gumbo soup, soft shell crabs, clam-chowder, striped bass, shad, and the finest oysters in creation.

They talked much at the meeting of the National School for Cookery; and, on the whole, I am inclined to think that his Grace of Beaufort was the best among the speakers of the morning, because he said the least. There was a wearisome wilderness of talk about physiology and other "ologies," and the chemistry of food, and the educational advantages of cookery, and so forth; and one lady digressed into a dissertation on dressmaking classes as organised in Scotland. I wish that she had talked more about Scotch collops, and haggis and cock-a-leekie, and the other toothsome *plats* for which the recipes are given in "Meg Dod's Cookery Book."

Of course our ancient friend "the boiled potato" turned up in the course of the morning. Beshrew the boiled potato! That delusive tuber has done as much to keep the English and Irish kitchens in a condition of stupid savagery as plain needlework (I perceive from the programme of the Domestic Economy Congress that there is a Lady Demonstrator of a London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework) has done to keep Englishwomen in a state of semi-pauperism and semi-"starvation." Wither plain needlework! I hope to see it utterly driven out by the sewing-machine; so that women may be taught such mechanical trades as are suited to their sex, and be able to demand the wages of men. And, *brava, bravissima!* Mrs. Fawcett (speaking at the seventh annual meeting of the Women's Protective and Provident League) for counselling working women to band themselves together, and combine and organise associations to demand higher wages from selfish and tyrannical employers. I see from the report of a recent trial that five-and-twenty pounds was deemed an excessive price for a lady's dinner dress. Remembering that American ladies think little of paying the great Worth forty or fifty pounds for a silk or satin dress, full trimmed, I should not stumble at the English costumière's much more moderate charge if I knew that the young ladies employed in making the dress could each earn thirty shillings a week. "Strike, girls, strike" for higher wages. I like the refrain as well as "Cheer, boys, cheer."

The National School for Cookery is in need of "public support." In plainer terms, it wants money; and if the public wish to see the number of good cooks in this country increased it should support the School at South Kensington. In the talk about physiology and the other "ologies," the chemistry of food and the like, I have the very smallest amount of faith; and I have not much more in brief courses of cookery lessons given to girls at the Board Schools. The National School at South Kensington would do the most tangible amount of good by becoming a College of Cookery, where cooks could be trained by first-rate French *chefs*, and whence the trained pupils could be sent into families. By degrees the cookery so practiced would reach the poor; and every female servant accustomed to the ways of a thoroughly well-appointed upper-class or middle-class kitchen would be, when she married, a missionary, a teacher, and a "cook-

ing centre" among her sisters. The poor are very kind to the poor, and are generally eager to teach and help one another. But I fear that we shall have no perceptible augmentation in the number of good cooks till English ladies devote themselves with greater frequency to the active duties of housekeeping. It is one thing to put on fine clothes and, in the hours between early service at the "too utterly High" Church of St. Simon Slyboots and a Charity Bazaar at Kensington, to listen to a lecture about the "ologies" of cookery; but it is quite another thing to tuck up one's sleeves and "have up" the cook and "have out" the tradesmen's books or explore the store closet, or descend into the lower regions and ascertain how things are getting on in the kitchen and the pantry. Aye! and in the scullery. Our great-grandmothers used to do this. At present ladies are far too much occupied with lectures, public meetings, lawn-tennis, polo, morning performances, and "pianoforte recitals."

Mem.: To the plagues of Modern Egypt, too much Talk, too many gossiping "Echoes" and *on dits* (you see that I can look at home, but I am going to hold my tongue shortly, for good), too many Public Dinners, the Boiled Potato, Plain Sewing, and the Eastern Question, add too much "Pianoforte Recital."

Perhaps you will say that there are too many Charity Bazaars. That may be a moot point; but you will grant, I hope, that there cannot be too much Charity; and so long as mankind require to be tickled with a straw to make them loose their purse-strings, I do not see why we should discourage fancy fairs, even if the distinguished lady stall-keepers sell straws, gilt or ungilt, at the rate of half a guinea apiece. So I have no hesitation in telling my charitably-minded readers that on Wednesday, June 29, and the two following days there will be held, by kind permission of the Duke of Wellington, at his Grace's riding-school at Knightsbridge, a Bazaar and Fancy Fair for the benefit of the Military Benevolent Fund. I note in the list of lady stall-keepers announced the names, among others, of the Marchioness of Conyngham, the Countess of Shannon, Lady Abinger, Lady Edward Pelham-Clinton, Lady (Francis) Seymour, Lady (Frederick) Roberts, and Mrs. Mountstevens.

This Charity, of which Princess Christian is Patroness and the Duke of Cambridge is Patron, is as modest and unobtrusive as it is deserving. The fund grants annuities not exceeding forty pounds to ladies in necessitous circumstances, being exclusively the widows and unmarried daughters of deceased officers in her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines. My dear readers, there is as much misery and wretchedness among these poor gentlewomen as there is, in degree, among sempstresses. The poor ladies suffer in secret. They are the real *pauvres honteuses*. They cannot dig; to beg they are ashamed; and very often they lack (through early deficiency in training) the capacity to become governesses. Not every daughter of a poor half-pay officer can hope to become the spectacled instructress so admirably depicted by M. Du Maurier in this week's *Punch*, who is so whimsically astounded when her pupils, the Duke's daughters, tell her that they intend to become, respectively, great painters, pianistes, and actresses. So, when you have done laughing over your *Punch*, remember Wednesday, the 29th instant, and betake yourself to the Duke of Wellington's Riding-School at Knightsbridge, and help the poor ladies who are languishing in elegant indigence and genteel hunger and shabbiness.

I never was, and I hope that I never shall be, ashamed of making a confession of sheer crass ignorance. I declare that until the other day I did not know that there was no such word in the English language as Starvation. The circumstance that, as a boy, I did not learn English out of grammars and dictionaries may have had something to do with my shocking ignorance. But, happening recently to be delving (I think for a purpose heraldic) in the "Encyclopædia Perthesiensis," published in the early years of the present century, I came on the following entry:—

STARVATION, n. s. (from *starve*), a word first used by Lord Viscount Melville, then Mr. Secretary Dundas, in the House of Commons. It is not yet generally adopted; but the English language stands in need of it, for it has no synonym, that we recollect, to express the same idea. Famine expresses the dreadful state of a nation, or country, or quarter of the globe in total want of provisions; starvation expresses the melancholy condition of a family or individual without meat, money, or work to procure it. It also implies, as the verb does, a deficiency of heat or clothing.

Now, I confess that, in the first instance, I was slightly incredulous as to Starvation not being a legitimate English word, because I was, and am still, haunted by the impression of having somewhere read that the illustrious but somewhat parsimonious John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, used to be called "Starvation Jack" by his soldiers. But I searched in vain for the word in all the dictionaries which I (now) possess. I turned up Cruden's Concordance to the Scriptures and Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakspeare, in vain. Then I turned to my Swift and to the "Drapier's Letters," knowing that I should find much there about misery and want and hunger. But, alack! one of the first phrases I came across satisfied me that there was no Starvation in Swift. "It is very well known," writes the "Drapier," "that they (the Irish labourers) are every day dying and rotting by cold and famine and filth and vermin as fast as can be reasonably expected." Swift would never have used the word Famine if he had had Starvation to the fore. In my despair I wrote to Professor W. W. Skeat. That learned philosopher was so kind as to send me in reply a slip from his Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, not wholly compiled yet, I imagine, in which "Starvation" is irretrievably banned as "a ridiculous hybrid word now in common use." Professor Skeat notes that it is a Scottish word, but doubts its antiquity; and he mentions that it was first used in an English Parliamentary debate by Mr. Dundas, who proposed to subdue the rebellious Americans by "Starvation," and was nicknamed "Starvation Dundas" in

consequence. It is clear, then, that we are no more entitled to talk of starvation than of "kill-ation," "wound-ation," or "beat-ation."

Mem.: Why do we laugh at, as vulgarians, the people who speak of "Ruination"? It is in the Dictionaries.

I learn that on Sunday, the nineteenth, the Hanover Gallery in New Bond-street was thrown open, between the hours of 6 and 8.30 p.m., to the members of the Sunday Society and their friends; and that, although the notice given was very short, between seven and eight hundred of the working classes went to the gallery to gaze on the great pictures of the "Daniel" and the "Moses with the Tables of the Law," in the collection of works painted by Mr. John Rogers Herbert, R.A. I hear that the interest shown by the working people in the exhibition was very great, and that they expressed a wish to deputations from various clubs to thank Mr. Herbert for the treat afforded them. On Sunday, the third of July, the Hanover Gallery will be again thrown open, and there will probably be an even greater attendance. Perhaps not much harm was done to the working classes last Sunday by the contemplation of pictures, mainly of a directly devotional and as directly elevating and ennobling character.

At Steinway Hall on Wednesday, the 22nd, Mr. Clifford Harrison, the accomplished son of a late favourite English tenor, gave before a fashionable audience a public Recital. Mr. Clifford Harrison is well known in intellectual society as an elocutionist of the very highest gifts and the most highly trained capacity. His voice is as clear, melodious, and sympathetic as his elocution is graceful and his delivery dramatic. He is to be congratulated on the success which he has deservedly achieved. I am one of those who believe in elocutionary training, and would like to see all young ladies and gentlemen thoroughly taught the art not only of public speaking but of oratorical gesticulation. But, because we are the vilest public speakers in Christendom, and do not know what to do with our hands (I generally put mine in my pockets) when we get upon our legs, we are accustomed to sneer at studied elocution as "high falutin," "buncombe," "tall talk," "spoutomania," and the like.

Mem.: I have many definitions or suggestions for the definition of the name "Gesana." Will the spouse of the lady bearing that graceful but mysterious prænomen "bide a wee?" Next week I will open the budget of "Gesania."

In connection with "Beaconsfield" versus "Becon," or rather "Beckonsfield," a correspondent writes that at Lincoln College, Oxford, a representation of a beacon in a tun frequently occurs on the walls as a rebus in memory of Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who, about the year 1465, gave a sum of money towards building the Rector's lodgings. How about the old tavern sign of the Bolt-in-Tun? Was the Bolt a Beacon?

A correspondent, writing from Moulsey, Surrey, continues to be deeply exercised over the riddle ascribed to Archbishop Whately. He is evidently a gentleman with a strictly literal understanding; yet the riddle causes him to break forth in verse, thus:—

Archbishop Whately's Riddle
Seems really quite absurd:
Boots were not then invented;
So the "sound" could not be "heard."

But did not Canning offer a witty explanation, which has found general acceptance, of the tardiness of the elephant in quitting the ark? He was detained, opined Canning, "packing up his trunk." Were trunks and portmanteaus, "warranted solid leather," known in the days of Admiral Noah? Several correspondents also indignantly point out, in the interests of natural history, that Noah's ark was not an aquarium, and that the "soles and eels" were outside and not inside the ark. I think that it is about time this controversy about "the sound of boots upon the stairs" should cease. The really trumpery little question has brought me so many letters that I am beginning to shudder at the sound of the postman's "highlows" on the doorstep.

Mem.: From the esteemed clergyman who originally asked for the solution of the riddle I have just received a note stating that he has learned from the very highest authority (from the daughter of Dr. Whately, indeed) that the Archbishop was *not* the author of the riddle. So the whole question tumbles over.

A respected American correspondent, writing from Hadley, near Barnet, after making one more contribution to the "Ralph" discussion, adds that "while 'Amurrican,' 'advertisement,' 'deepot,' 'bokay,' and also 'inquiry' and 'address' for inquiry and address, are far too common in America; they are not by any means universal."

Mem.: Is it customary, or only a facetious Americanism, to say "deputised" instead of deputed? "Orleenes" for New Orleans, "Mobilly" for Mobile, and "Bosting" for Boston, are manifestly vulgarisms; but do well-bred Americans ever say "Conneticut" for Connecticut; and is the full "Saint" in the name of the city of St. Louis, which we pronounce "S'nt," with even the slight suspicion of an i between the s and the n, invariably insisted upon by Americans?

A cognate question, which I am wholly unable to answer, comes to me from "J. M.," Inns of Court Hotel. "Would you tell us in the 'Echoes' the origin of the abbreviation 'Jno' for the Christian name John? It is a question I have been asking for years of scholars and antiquaries; but I could never get any light thrown upon it." Thus "J. M." The most irritating thing is, that there is a very simple explanation of "Jno" for John. I have seen this explanation in print, somewhere; but am utterly unable to recall it to mind. But I will dig and delve in my common-place book between this and next week.

G. A. S.

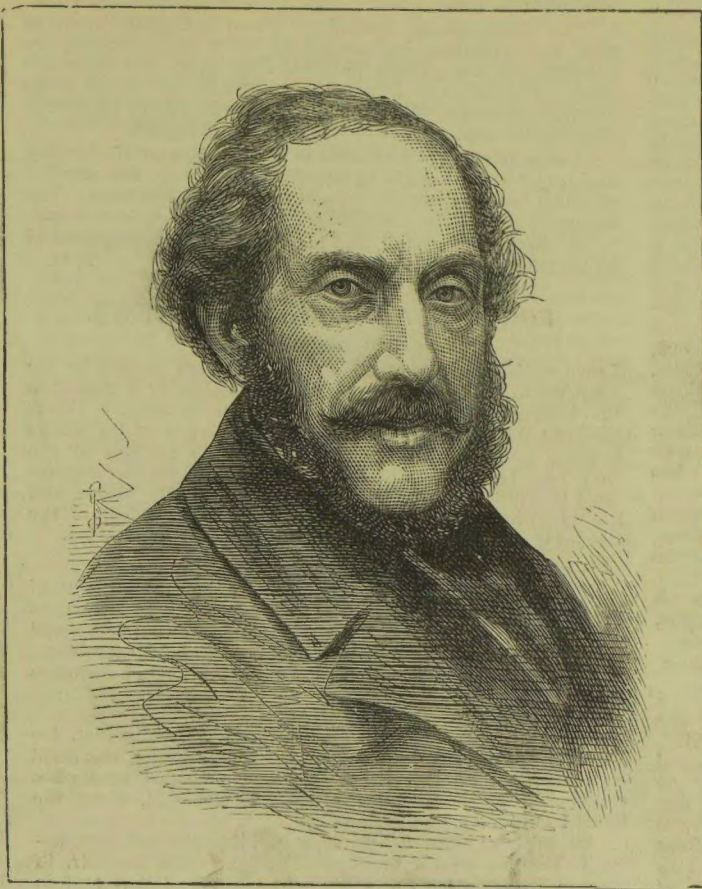


A JAPANESE ARCHERY HOUSE.

It has often come in our way to notice the amusing illustrations of Japanese social and domestic life and manners, furnished by Mr. Wirgman, of Yokohama, and by other resident or travelling Artists, who have used their observant eyes and skilful pencils among that entertaining nation of the Asiatic Far East. Mr. Joseph Bell, our Special Artist now roving about in that region of the globe, has been looking about him in the great metropolitan city formerly named Jeddo, which now bears the name Tokio by an Imperial decree of the Mikado; and he has visited one of the accustomed places of recreation for natives of the leisurely and elegant class. It is a tea-house, built of thin wood and paper in the midst of a grove or garden, and simply furnished with a few mats and stools, and with a small charcoal-fire box to keep the tea-kettle always boiling: just the nicest place that can be devised for lounging through a warm summer afternoon. The special kind of diversion that is offered to ladies and gentlemen in this apartment, in the intervals of music and singing or play-acting, which are provided in the theatre at the appointed hours, is a little mild archery practice, reminding us of the miniature rifle-shooting gallery and target, often seen at an English popular holiday meeting. Here are two Japanese visitors—nay, we perceive that he is a real Englishman, and not a Japanese wearing the polite European dress—here is our Special Artist himself, accompanied by an amiable Japanese young lady, to whom he is paying courteous attentions, both now innocently proving their comparative dexterity in the use of the harmless bow and arrow, at an indoor range of six or seven yards. It seems a very pretty sort of occupation for such idle minutes as most people sometimes contrive to waste away, in something or other which is called "pastime," because it helps them to pass the time.

THE LATE MR. S. A. HART, R.A.

The death of this veteran artist, who held the office of Librarian to the Royal Academy, was recorded last week. Mr. Solomon Alexander Hart was of the Jewish race and religion. He was born at Plymouth, in 1806, but his father, who was an artist and pupil of Northcote, came to dwell in London, and here Solomon Hart entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1823, and exhibited his first work, a miniature of his father, in 1826. He continued for a time to paint miniatures for a livelihood, but showed his first exhibition oil-picture, "Instructions," at the British Institution in 1828, and the "Elevation of the Law," which was purchased by Mr. Vernon, at the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1830. In the same year he produced "Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front-de-Bœuf," "Wolsey and Buckingham," 1834; and "Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin," 1835, led to his election as an Associate of the Royal Academy. In 1840 he was elected a Royal Academician. During a visit to Italy in 1841-2 he made an elaborate series of drawings, originally intended for publica-



THE LATE MR. S. A. HART, R.A.

tion, of architectural interiors and sites famous in history. Mr. Hart employed the materials then collected in several pictures. Of his works "Menasseh Ben Israel Pleading with Oliver Cromwell for the Admission of the Jews" was the most successful. Great pains were taken with this work, which was designed by the artist as an offering to the memory of the Protector, by whose statesmanship the ancestors of the painter had been permitted to settle in England. Mr. Hart also painted landscapes and portraits, and contributed to the *Athenæum*, the *Jewish Chronicle*, and other periodicals. He served repeatedly on the hanging committee of the Royal Academy and on the committee of the Athenæum Club. In 1857 he succeeded Mr. Leslie as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, and in 1865 was

appointed by the Queen librarian of that institution. Mr. Hart contributed to the present exhibition of the Royal Academy a picture of "A Hoarder," who locks up a casket, saying to himself, in the words from "The Merchant of Venice,"

Safe bind safe find,
A proverb never stale in thrifty mind.

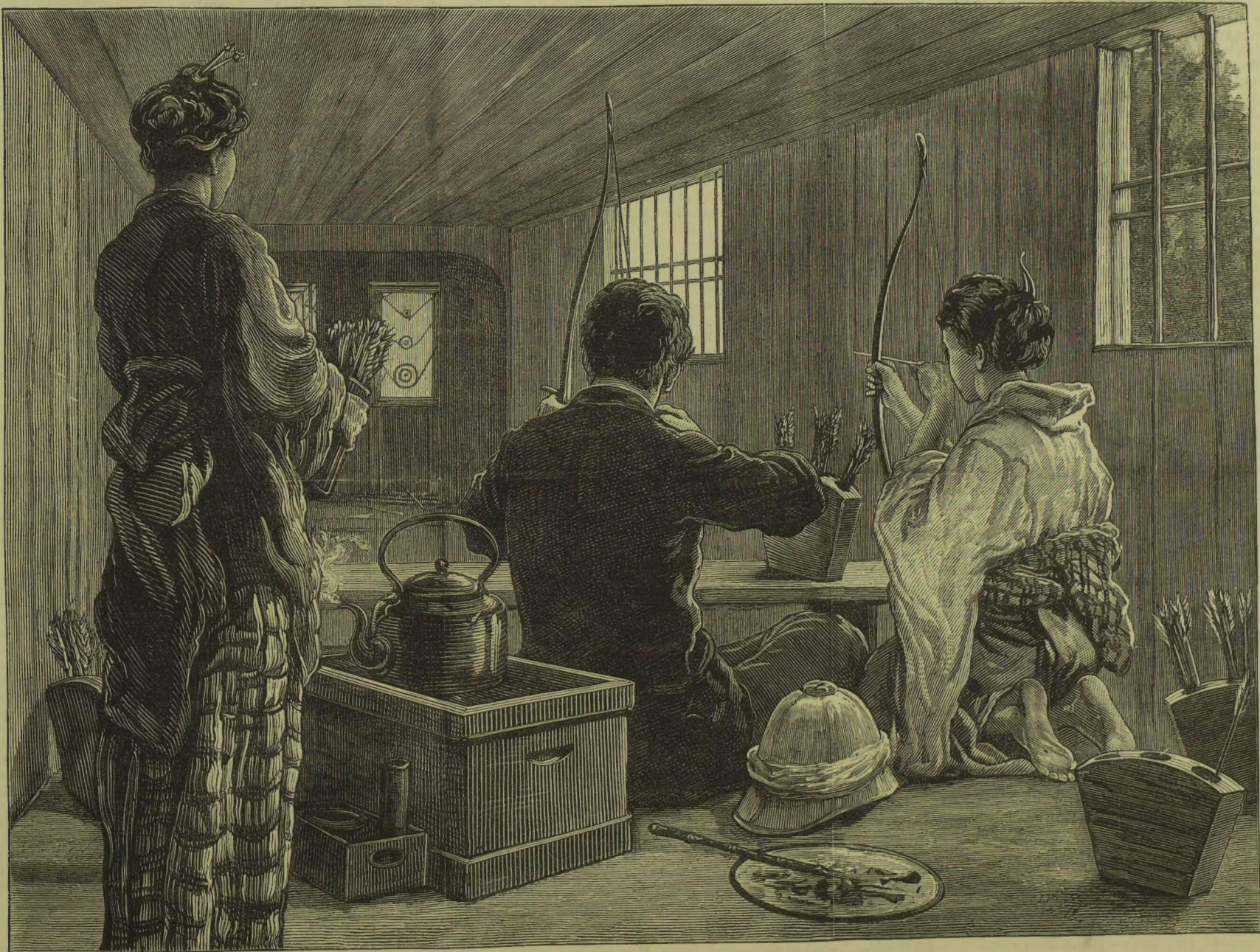
AN IRISH CATTLE FAIR.

The harshness and bitterness of the Land League agitation, and the hateful acts of murderous malice instigated by false notions concerning agrarian property, have not yet entirely deprived Irish rustic life of its humorous and diverting aspects. It is still possible for the benevolent spectator at a country fair or market, such as our Special Artist has delineated in his Sketches that fill the opposite page, to relish the picturesque oddity of various figures and groups of those vivacious Western peasantry, whose real welfare, by just and prudent measures, we earnestly wish to promote. The cow and the pig—more power to both of them! are here manifestly brought forward as the natural allies of husbandry and home thrift, in the practice of this class of petty agriculturists, unfortunately too numerous for the extent and fertility of their land. There is something both comic and pathetic in their familiar association with these domesticated animals, which yield, living or dead, an essential part of the subsistence of the humble families. "Her All!" is the motto which our sympathising Artist subscribes to his Sketch of a poor widow driving a pig to market; while, in the ideal foreground, by an imaginative license almost poetical, he has introduced the good woman's tea-kettle, the simple solace of her bare household existence, to be kept up only by the price of her pig. "The Free Milk," in the Sketch just overhead, betrays the perpetration of a heartless act of petty larceny, and the consequent rightful indignation of another dame, proving that milk is not always quite so innocent as may be supposed. The arrival of farmers and dealers at the fair, some on horseback, from a distance of many miles, and gladly partaking of liquid refreshments at Miles Reilly's booth in the field, introduces men of different classes, keen bargainers all of them, and neither more nor less truthful in their assertions than such people are apt to be in other countries.

Cart-loads of swine, literally crammed into the vehicles, which have had the wheels taken off to be lowered to the ground for more convenient inspection, are scrutinised by the critical customers, handled, poked, lifted and "hefted," as they say in the West; the vendor's gesture reminding us of that English poulterer, in a once popular representation of the "Humours of a Country Fair":—

Feel the weight of that duck, ma'am, do just feel—
It was fed three times a day, on barley meal!

But the Irish pig is seldom fattened on that material. It used to be said that it was he who paid the "rint." In too many cases, it is to be feared, he has lent an ear to the Land League, and has been dissuaded from performing his obligations on quarter-day.



A JAPANESE ARCHERY HOUSE IN JEDDO.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

In the House of Lords, on Monday evening, the Queen's youngest and fourth son, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, recently created Duke of Albany, Earl Clarence, and Baron Arklow, took his seat among the Peers of the United Kingdom. Prince Leopold, as we shall be permitted still to call him, retaining in popular usage the name under which his personal character has justly won public esteem, is twenty-eight years of age, having been born on April 7, 1853. He is the youngest but one—namely, Princess Beatrice—of the nine children born to her Majesty and to the late Prince Consort. He was educated mainly by private tutors, but in 1872 matriculated at the University of Oxford, and is well known to have inherited a large share of his father's taste for literature and art, and of the intellectual habits of studious reflection, by which Prince Albert was so highly distinguished. A certain lack of physical robustness has debarred Prince Leopold from those pursuits of the English sportsman for which his elder brothers have shown much predilection, and he has, perhaps from the same cause, not yet undertaken any distant travels. There is good hope, nevertheless, that his health in future years will be such as to enable him to bear an active part in the offices of social usefulness for which he seems peculiarly fit, and of which the late Prince Consort has left a perfect example. The title of Duke of Albany, which originally belonged to junior members of the ancient Scottish Royal family, has been revived, by the Queen's good pleasure, in favour of this esteemed young Prince. We trust that he will bear it through a long and happy life.

Our Portrait of his Royal Highness is from a photograph taken by the Electric Light Process of Mr. Van der Weyde, in Regent-street.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 21.

Troubles in Algeria, riots at Marseilles, speeches and triumphal progress of M. Jules Ferry in the Vosges, discussion of the Budget in the Chamber, the visit of the Minister of the Bey of Tunis, close of the Salon, the departure of *tout Paris* for the seaside and the thermal springs—such are some of the leading topics of the day. The troubles in Algeria are being stirred up by some of the frontier Arab tribes, under the leadership of Bou Amena. The riots of Marseilles broke out on Friday last. It appears that as the first detachment of troops, returning from Tunis, was passing the Italian Club at Marseilles some Italians hissed. This incident caused great excitement among the people, and during Saturday and Sunday there was a general *mêlée* in the streets, and fighting and stabbing between the French and Italian workmen, who are very numerous (49,000) at Marseilles. Several persons were killed, some thirty or forty seriously wounded, and the streets had to be occupied by the military in order to restore external order. Even yesterday the streets were by no means safe. To-day order once more reigns in the town.

During his visit to the Vosges, M. Jules Ferry delivered, at Epinal, an important speech, which has thrown all other political events of the week into the shade. M. Ferry's speech is an echo of M. Gambetta's recent speech at Cahors; it may be summed up in two words—neither revision nor division. M. Ferry traced the line of conduct to be followed at the coming elections; dwelt upon the considerable results obtained by the moderate Republicans during the past four years under the protection of the Constitution, all attempts at the revision of which he strongly condemned. Furthermore, as long as the Legitimists and other enemies of the Republic had not disarmed, M. Ferry deprecated the division of the Republicans into Tories, Moderates, and Radicals. This speech has been received everywhere with a chorus of applause, except by the Radicals; it may safely be said to correspond with the average sentiments of the nation, which, when left to itself, is not readily led astray by the wild divagations of party journalism.

At a banquet of the Combmakers at Saint-Mandé on Sunday last M. Gambetta made a few reassuring remarks as to the state of the French nation, the powerlessness of the rival parties, enemies of the Republic and the happiness and democratic solidarity of the people. M. Gambetta declared it to be his opinion that a French Republic would never resemble any other Republic, and that the French would always have, thanks to a sort of gift of the national character, a gaiety, a sweetness of manners, an openness of heart, a good taste, which other nations might envy. There is certainly an immense sum of happiness in France, and nowhere does one see its expression more strikingly and more agreeably than in popular meetings and fêtes. The national fête on July 14 last year was a spectacle never to be forgotten, and preparations are already being made for a repetition of it next month. The general features will be the same as last year, and everything leads one to anticipate an equal if not a greater outburst of popular enthusiasm.

The visit of Mustapha Bey to Paris has not been marked by any particular incident. His Excellency, like most of our Oriental visitors, has visited the Opera, some of the theatres, and other sights of Paris; he has been struck with the beauty and agility of the ladies of the corps de ballet; he has been received in state by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the President of the Republic, while zealous reporters have watched and faithfully recorded the smallest details of Mustapha's existence for the greater delectation of the newspaper readers.

The heading *Déplacements et Villégiature* has made its reappearance in the Parisian boulevard journals, and under it they record the departure of the Marquis X for Vichy, of Madame de Z for Dieppe, &c. The moment of the grand exodus has come, and from now until September it will not be *chic* to be seen on the Boulevards or riding in the Bois de Boulogne. Society has taken up its summer quarters on the coast of Normandy and Brittany and around the mineral springs of Auvergne. Apropos of the Brittany coast, it may interest some of your readers to know that the French have just discovered Dinard and the bay of Saint-Malo, which has hitherto been almost a British possession. A monster joint-stock company is being started to exploit the natural beauties and health-giving qualities of the bay, and an invasion of the Parisians may therefore be expected.

It seems to be fated that politics shall take up the greater part of my letter this week. The new novel, the book of the week, bears the significant title of "Monsieur le Ministre" (Paris, 1 vol., Dent). M. Jules Claretie, however, has not treated the political world from a political point of view; his book is, as the sub-title truly indicates, a Parisian novel, *roman parisien*. It is a study of Parisian life of which the hero is a Minister of the Interior, the heroine an adventuress, and the secondary characters prominent Parisians, the prototypes of whom will occur to any one at all familiar with the political salons of Paris. It is a study of modern life, of Paris in 1881, by a Parisian who knows how to be an elegant sceptic and at the same time an idealist, and a philosopher while remaining *homme du monde*. "Monsieur le Ministre" is

very brilliantly written, and, as I have already intimated, it is studied from life.

The Salon closed yesterday. From a financial point of view the exhibition has proved to be a great success, the receipts, 362,300*fr.*, being 100,000*fr.* more than they were last year. The Palais de l'Industrie is now in the hands of an army of workmen, who are making it ready for the exhibition of electrical appliances, which is to open in August.

A clumsy attempt was made at St. Germain on Wednesday night, last week, to blow up the statue of Thiers, the erection of which last year was the occasion of a scandalous scene. The attempt was abortive. No trace of the culprits has been found.

M. Dufaure is very ill, and his life is almost despaired of by his friends.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

GERMANY.

Leave of absence to recruit his health has been granted by the Emperor to Prince Bismarck. Herr von Botticher is named as the Chancellor's representative while he is away. Count Stolberg Wernigerode's request to be relieved of his offices in the Imperial and State services has been granted by the Emperor. The transfer of Herr Puttkammer from the Department of Public Worship at Berlin to the Home Office, and the appointment of Herr von Gossler, late President of the Reichstag, to the post so vacated, are formally announced.

GREECE.

The Cabinet has been completed by the appointment of M. Athanasiades, hitherto President of the Audit Board, as Minister of Finance. M. Athanasiades and MM. Kekakis and Romas, the new Ministers of Justice and Public Instruction, have taken the oaths of office. All three Ministers hold office for the first time.

RUSSIA.

The Imperial family left Gatschina on the 16th inst. for Peterhof. The road from the palace to the station was lined with mounted troops. A special train, preceded by a pilot engine, conveyed the Imperial party to Peterhof, where the Court will remain for the present.

An Imperial ukase was published on the 18th inst. appointing Senator Gotawzeff Assistant-Minister of the Interior, in place of M. Kakhanoft, who has been relieved of that post in order to be entrusted with a special mission.

Another discovery of concealed dynamite has been made by the St. Petersburg police. The police have for some time been dragging the Ekaterinhof Canal, and last Saturday they found two gutta-percha bags filled with dynamite, and connected by wires. Experts have pronounced the substance to be black dynamite mixed with nitro-glycerine, and it is believed to have been placed in the water very recently. The quantity in both bags was 1 cwt. 20 lb. A St. Petersburg telegram says that "the whole country is undoubtedly in a most disturbed state."

Of ten persons, including four women, convicted at the last political trial before the court-martial at Kieff, two were sentenced to death, and the remainder either to penal servitude or exile to Siberia. The Emperor has commuted the death sentences to penal servitude for life.

TURKEY.

Lord Dufferin had an audience of the Sultan on Tuesday to present his credentials. His Majesty received the Ambassador cordially, and at a private interview after the formal audience invited his Lordship to dine at the palace on the day following.

CANADA.

Both Houses of the British Columbia Legislature have adopted a bill for the reform of the Constitution of British Columbia. This year's Census fixes the population of Victoria, British Columbia, at 6364.

A telegram from London, published by the *Toronto World*, announces, on the authority of "a prominent and well-informed official," that Sir John Macdonald will be shortly raised to the Peerage, and will succeed the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada.

According to the official report upon the recent great fire at Quebec, 6028 persons were burnt out. Of this number two thirds were uninsured, and have lost everything they possessed.

The magisterial inquiry into the causes of the disaster to the excursion steamer Victoria at London, Ontario, began on Monday.

AUSTRALIA.

A ball has been given by the Mayor of Adelaide in honour of the Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales.

A telegram from Melbourne, dated June 17, states that the bill for the reform of the Victoria Constitution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament. The measure reduces the qualifications for councillors to £100, and fixes the qualification for freehold electors at £10 and for occupiers at £25. Great satisfaction is felt at the settlement of the question.

The Agent-General for Queensland is advised of the safe arrival at Townsville, Queensland, of the ship *Scottish Knight* on the 15th inst.

On the 11th inst. the Corpus Christi procession took place in Lisbon, the King joining it. During the procession a panic occurred, and many of the priests fled.

The brewers' strike in New York has ended in a triumph for the masters. Many of the Union beer saloons which were professing to Boycott the masters' beer are said to have "simply continued on, and the leading brewers have been successful in obtaining new hands."

It is officially announced in New York that during May 117,482 immigrants arrived in the United States. Of these 10,700 were from England and Wales, 18,879 from Ireland, 11,418 from Canada, 34,310 from Germany, 16,523 from Sweden, and 6312 from Norway.

A wealthy manufacturer of Philadelphia has bought of the State of Florida four million acres of land—the largest purchase of land ever effected—with the intention of organising a great emigration scheme, with offices in England, France, and Germany.

Further details have been received of the loss of an Australian steamer, the *Tararua*, reported by telegraph some weeks ago. The steamer was wrecked on the Waipapa Reef, on a voyage from Dunedin to Melbourne, in a heavy fog, on the morning of April 29, with the loss of 104 lives.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the Indian Government has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, decided that the young Gaikwar of Baroda shall assume the administration of that State at the end of the year. He will then be nearly nineteen.

The Ashantee difficulty is at an end. The steam-ship *Volta* arrived at Madeira on Sunday, with Captains Barrow, Preston, Swinburne, Paine, and Underwood, of the special staff of Sir Samuel Rowe, bringing the golden war axe from the Ashantee King for the acceptance of Queen Victoria, as a token of his sincere desire for peace, together with 1400 oz. of

gold—a portion of the indemnity. At the final interview of the Ashantee Ambassadors with the Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe instructed them to inform the King of Ashantee that the British Government would not consent to the conclusion of any treaty with the King so long as he permitted the practice of human sacrifices to continue. The Ambassadors gave bonds for the payment of the balance of the indemnity (6000 oz.), and one of them will remain at Cape Coast Castle as security for its payment.

A mission, composed of seventy-two persons, has arrived at Cairo bearing friendly letters and presents from King John of Abyssinia to the Khedive, together with a sum of 45,000 dols. for presentation to the Coptic Patriarch. The latter will be requested by the members of the mission to appoint a Bishop for Abyssinia.

An official inspection of the St. Gothard Railway has been completed. According to the report of the inspector, the lines of access will be ready for traffic some time in the autumn, and the mails may regularly traverse the great tunnel before the beginning of the winter. No opinion is expressed as to when the entire line will be opened for through traffic.

The New York papers state that two claimants to the Tichborne estates have recently appeared, one at Winnipeg (Manitoba) and the other at San Francisco, both pretending to be Sir Roger Tichborne. The account adds that the San Francisco claimant was subjected to a rigid examination by an eminent lawyer, who declares him to be either the real Roger Tichborne or a most adroit swindler. The Duke of Sutherland and Dr. Russell also had an interview with him during their stay in San Francisco.

Telegrams from Tunis report that a serious accident happened on the 17th inst. on board a steam-pinnace belonging to H.M.S. *Monarch* at Goletta, the port of Tunis. The boat was manned for experiments, when an explosion occurred, whereby one officer was killed and eight men were wounded, one of whom has since died. Captain Tryon, in his message to the Admiralty, states that two pounds and a quarter of gun-cotton exploded. Reuter, however, alleges that a number of torpedoes exploded.

During a parade of Barnum's menagerie and circus in Salem, Mass., a week or two ago, the six horses drawing the big glass cage that held forty serpents of various sizes became unmanageable and ran away. The cage was smashed and the streets strewn with a medley of anacondas, boa-constrictors, and other reptiles. There was, an American paper says, "a general stampede of the immense throng of spectators, even the unfrightened small boy seeking refuge up lamp-posts and trees. The keepers succeeded, however, in recapturing the scaly monsters without injury or loss."

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

This society is now exhibiting at their new galleries, 112, Strand, the painted drama in five scenes, by Mr. Frith, R.A., entitled "The Road to Ruin," which attracted so much attention when exhibited at the Royal Academy a few years back. It will be remembered that the series represent the career of a young man who, commencing with gambling in his rooms at Oxford, ends by committing suicide in an attic. These fine pictures were purchased by the London Art-Union, and very satisfactory engravings of the set have been made by Mr. L. Flameng, and will be issued to subscribers for the current year; a chance in the annual prize distribution also attaching to each subscription. No doubt the Art-Union act wisely, from every point of view, as well as liberally, in offering this, the handsomest guinea's-worth they have ever produced. "Esthetes" may pretend that art has no business to have a didactic purpose; but these pictures tell a story and enforce a moral well, and the reproductions of them are likely to do good wherever they go.

The Duke of Beaufort presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the National Training School for Cookery, which was held at Devonshire House, Piccadilly. Amongst the speakers was the United States Minister, who expressed his sense of the importance of the question and his earnest hope that an entire reform might be effected by the training which the association sought to bring about. The report stated that the depressed condition of business in the country had adversely affected the funds, though, in spite of financial difficulties, good work had been done during the year.

The annual official inspection of the 5th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers (Liverpool Rifle Brigade) took place last Saturday in Sefton Park, the inspecting officer being Colonel H. de Renzy Pigott. The corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tilney, C.B., mustered 855 of all ranks, the total strength of the battalion being 961. After having witnessed the evolutions and carefully inspected officers and men, Colonel Pigott expressed himself well pleased with the way in which the movements had been executed, and intimated that he should report favourably of the regiment to the War Office. It was stated that the regiment will attend the Windsor review.

James M'Grath and James M'Kevitt, who are in custody on a charge of having attempted to blow up the Liverpool Townhall, were brought up on remand last Saturday. Amongst the evidence given was that of Dr. Campbell Brown, the public analyst for the city, who stated that the bomb had been filled with a compound resembling nitro-glycerine. A detonating cap found on one of the prisoners was charged with fulminating mercury, a highly explosive substance. Both men were sent for trial. M'Grath was also committed on similar charges in respect to the explosion at the police-office, the wooden plugs found in the bomb which exploded there having been identified by a joiner, who made them for M'Grath.

An entire week has been devoted to the proceedings of the Domestic Economy Congress, which was inaugurated on Monday by a conversation and musical promenade in the Royal Albert Hall and in the adjacent conservatory of the Horticultural Society, where there was a display of flowers. The business consisted mainly of the reading of papers and discussions thereon, which took place from day to day in the great room of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. The Needlework Section Committee have collected together a small but representative exhibition of plain needlework, which will be on view at the Royal Albert Hall during the meeting of the congress.

On Wednesday the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Pontefract. The proposal extended over two days, and included both business and pleasure. Sir Edward Baines, President of the Union, took the chair at the conference in the Townhall; and the evening meeting in the Congregational School-room, at which the special prizes, including those of the Clothworkers' Company, were distributed, was presided over by Lord Houghton. On Thursday morning visitors inspected the objects of interest in that historical town: the afternoon being devoted to an excursion to Broce-o-Dall, Wentbridge, closing with a luncheon at Carlton Grange.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

While Madame Sarah Bernhardt is delighting refined audiences every night at the Gaiety Theatre as Marguerite Gauthier in "La Dame aux Camélias" and Gilberte in "Frou-Frou," while the stock Gaiety company have taken decorous Sadler's Wells by storm with "The Forty Thieves," and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft find no diminution in the admiration of their numerous and distinguished patrons for "Society" and "Good for Nothing," while the brilliant success of the revival of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum—a revival not necessitated by any falling off in the popularity of "Othello," or of the "Corsican Brothers," or of "The Cup," but made simply because Mr. Irving, in his managerial thoughtfulness and artistic modesty, did not wish to give his audiences a surfeit of "l'oujours perdrix," and so favoured them with a change of dramatic diet; while Madame Helena Modjeska, at the Princess's, is taking a farewell, much to be regretted, in a series of her most characteristic performances; while the management of the Adelphi have discovered, to their pleasant surprise, that "Michael Strogoff," after a three months' run, has not yet lost its attractiveness, and have prudently kept Mr. Byron's clever version of the stirring French spectacle in the bills; and while the wondrously well-disciplined Meiningers at Drury Lane have added the grotesquely melodramatic "Ahnfrau," the classic but tedious "Iphigenia auf Tauris," and the romantic "Fiesco" to their repertory;—while, in fine, twenty first-class London theatres are nightly drawing good houses, and half a score more in the outlying districts of the metropolis are doing a capital business, and new theatres are being built in every direction, it would be idle to contend that the drama is declining.

Its present popularity fills me, indeed, with amazement, remembering as I do the days when theatrical management almost invariably ended in bankruptcy, and yet when good plays were numerous and first-rate actors and actresses abundant. The talents of Vestris and Charles Mathews, even with the assistance of Liston and Wrench as comedians, and of Planché and Charles Dance as dramatists, were insufficient to make the Olympic pay; nor were they more financially successful in their splendid management at Drury Lane, and long years afterwards at the Lyceum. Mr. Maddox made a tolerably large fortune at the Princess's; but Mr. Augustus Harris, *père*, lost a small fortune there. Covent Garden ruined Professor Anderson, the "Wizard of the North." Drury Lane certainly did not make Mr. Macready a millionaire; and it utterly ruined Jullien, Falconer, and crippled Mr. Chatterton. I will say nothing about Mr. Joseph Stammers, because he rather seemed to like ruin than otherwise. It refreshed him. The English Opera-House broke Michael William Balfe, who, were he living now, would probably be making ten thousand a year as a composer of opéra bouffe. Alfred Bunn, Poet and Gentleman-at-Arms, was, between Covent Garden and Drury Lane, in a state of chronic collapse. Mr. Phelps did not acquire riches at Sadler's Wells; Mr. John Mitchell was not a great gainer by the French plays at the St. James's, which, in conjunction with the Colosseum, had helped to ruin John Braham; Mrs. Davidge lost at the Surrey Theatre the large fortune made there by her husband in the "Black-Eyed Susan" days; and the mantle of Mr. Osbaldestone, in a money-making sense, assuredly failed to fall on the shoulders of his successors in the management of the Victoria. Even the sumptuous Shakspearean revivals produced by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean at the Princess's brought them, in the long run, more renown than hard cash; that veteran caterer for the amusement of the public, Mr. E. T. Smith, subsided into an unsuccessful promoter of a wine-vaults in the City; poor John Baldwin Buckstone died in indigence; and Fortune has frowned most unkindly on Benjamin Webster. What was the cause of these most melancholy vicissitudes? Here were a number of shrewd and experienced managers, many of them (I had forgotten Fechter) first-rate actors themselves. They gathered splendid companies around them; they produced multitudes of brilliantactable plays, many of which were original; and yet, as a rule, the culmination of long years of labour and endeavour was disastrous financial failure.

I repeat that to contrast the present with the bygone state of the Playhouses fills me with amazement. Very nearly all that modern managers touch seems to turn to gold. Amended versions of long-since-translated French pieces have tremendous runs. Dramas that were declared to be worn threadbare half a score years ago are revived with immense success. Casting my eyes down the list of performances at the twenty first-class theatres on Wednesday, June 22, I find that at ten of them the leading attraction is either a play, or an opéra bouffe translated from the French, or a foreign piece performed in a foreign tongue. And I feel equal cause for astonishment when I am told of the earnings of actors and actresses of the present day and contrast them with the modest salaries paid to leading dramatic artistes forty or even twenty years ago. I believe that until that admired actress Miss Herbert assumed the management of the St. James's Theatre her salary never exceeded ten pounds a week. An actress of her calibre would now command from fifty to eighty pounds a week; and young walking gentlemen of the "Charles his Friend" type, who were formerly content to receive from thirty shillings to two pounds, now complacently draw their five and even eight pounds weekly. There is one other thing that fills me with bewilderment. At the first-class theatres the price of admission to the stalls is, as a rule, ten shillings. Where on earth do the "gilded youth" who nightly throng the stalls of our fashionable theatres (and who smoke their cigarettes in the corridors) procure the half sovereigns to pay for their stalls withal? They are not all, surely, eldest sons of peers or heirs to large landed estates, or junior partners of Sir Georgius Midas. Say that, on a very moderate computation, they go to the play twice a week, how do they contrive to afford the fifty pounds a year? They must pay for their stalls; for the practice of indiscriminately "papering" the house, or sowing orders broadcast seems to be all but abandoned among managers.

There is nothing really interesting in the way of dramatic novelty to record this week; and although I deeply admire the Meiningers, I think that my readers in this column, at least, have had enough of dissertation on the acted German drama, and panegyrics on the astonishing skilful grouping of the supernumeraries at Drury Lane—groupings which in their almost perfect but somewhat monotonous mechanism remind me equally of the automaton figures in the Strasburg clock and military skirmishing drill in fancy dresses. So I have indulged in a brief general conspectus of things dramatic. In conclusion, I may note a special Amateur Performance which took place at the Imperial Theatre on Tuesday, the 21st, for the benefit of Mr. Coe. The performance comprised a laughable medley piece called "White and Brown," and the comedy of "The Serious Family," which a gentleman in the stalls was heard loudly to complain of as being a gross plagiarism from Mr. Burnand's "Colonel." Among the performers were several pupils of Mr. Coe; and "The Serious Family" was very vivaciously played, and displayed no objectionable admixture

of the amateur element. In "White and Brown" much merriment was excited by Mr. W. Webster as Mr. Peter White, Miss Pressenger as Mrs. White, and Miss Feildtman as the Widow White. The début of the last-named young lady was a decidedly successful one. She had but a small part of the "Lady Gay Spanker" order, but she made the most of her opportunities, and by her pleasing presence, her lively elocution, and her graceful carriage, at once attracted favourable attention. G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The specialty of this week has been the production of "Il Demonio," the latest stage work of Herr Anton Rubinstein, whose previous opera, "Néro," has, like its successor, been received with much favour abroad. The remarkable pianoforte-playing of Rubinstein in this country, and the performances of several of his orchestral symphonies, pianoforte concertos, and other elaborate works have rendered his name familiar to the London public for several years past; and great interest attached to the first hearing in this country of an opera from his pen.

The work now referred to was given first—in Russian—at St. Petersburg in 1876; and afterwards (in 1879) at Moscow; a German version having been produced at Hamburg last year. The original book was based on a poem by Lermontoff. The incidents are of a romantic and supernatural kind, and may be thus briefly summarised: the Demon falls in love with Tamara (daughter of Prince Gudal), who is about to be wedded to Prince Sinodal, then on his way to the Castle of Gudal, where the marriage is to be celebrated. The Demon—repulsed by Tamara and by the interposition of the Angel of Light—causes her betrothed to be attacked and slain by Tartars; the arrival of the corpse being followed by the despair of Tamara, and her resolve to end her life in the cloister. The remembrance of the Demon's persecution still haunts her in her seclusion, and his appearance and mysterious influence are followed by the renewed interposition of the Angel of Light; the Demon being vanquished and consigned to the abyss, the nunnery destroyed by a thunderbolt, and Tamara—who has fallen dead—being seen amidst the ruins, borne aloft by angels.

The work is in three acts, in each of which there is some masterly dramatic writing, with strong contrasts between the expression of the demoniac, the human, and the angelic sentiment. The orchestral details are, throughout, highly skilful and effective, and full of colour and variety. The music of the introduction—illustrative of the storm, with the contrasted choruses of Evil Spirits, Winds, Waters, and Fountains, &c., and the Demon's declamatory phrases—is very characteristic. Among the most effective pieces in the first act may be specified the brilliant and florid solo music for Tamara, with chorus of attendant Maidens, rejoicing in the anticipation of the marriage festivities; the scene in which Tamara first experiences the evil influence of the Demon; that which follows, including the rejoicings of Prince Sinodal and his followers, the expressions of the Demon's vengeance, and the catastrophe of the Tartar attack.

The second act opens with some spirited concerted writing for the assembled guests at the castle (comprising some bright ballet-music), this being powerfully contrasted by the following expressions of dismay and horror at the arrival of the body of Prince Sinodal. The solo passages for Tamara are very dramatic; and here, as elsewhere, Madame Albani sang and acted in the highest style of vocal and histrionic excellence. Very good, also, are the phrases in which the Demon seeks to console Tamara, those of Tamara's farewell to her home; and the following climax expressing the general desire for vengeance, this bringing the second act to an effective close.

The third act is shorter than the others, and is chiefly noticeable for a prolonged scene, in the Nunnery between Tamara and the Demon; a fine piece of declamatory writing, in which the varied emotions of each character are well expressed. This important movement was sung and acted to perfection by Madame Albani and M. Lassalle. This gentleman had, indeed, in previous scenes given fresh proofs of that vocal and dramatic skill which he has manifested in other characters. The concluding music—the tranquil and soothing phrases for the Angel of Light and the celestial chorus—comes with reposeful effect after the declamatory scene referred to, and the impassioned orchestral writing that accompanies the destruction of the nunnery. The co-operation of Madame Trebelli was of special value in the character of the Angel of Light, whose music derived its full impressiveness from the singer's rich voice and polished style. Signor Marini sang well as Prince Sinodal, as did Signor de Reszké as Prince Gudal; the part of the faithful old servant who follows the doomed lover having been efficiently filled by Signor Silvestri; and the less important characters of Tamara's Governess and Sinodal's messenger, respectively, by Mlle. Ghiotti and Signor Sabater. The Italian text of the book used here is by Signor G. Vacotti, the English version being from the skilled and practised hand of Mr. J. Pittman.

The opera has been splendidly placed on the stage, Messrs. Dayes and Caney's scenery (especially the Hall of Prince Gudal's Castle) being very beautiful, and the costumes rich and appropriate.

Herr Rubinstein conducted, and was enthusiastically received; he and the principal singers having been several times called before the curtain. We shall take an early opportunity of speaking further of the music of "Il Demonio."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The first performance this season of "Carmen," on Thursday week, brought back Mlle. Minnie Hauk, who repeated her well-known fine impersonation of the title-character; the part of Michaela having been transferred to Mlle. Dotti. The cast was otherwise as before, including Signor Runcio as Don José and Signor Del Puente as the Toreador.

On Saturday Signor Campanini made his first appearance this season, and was well received in his performance as Faust, one that is too familiar to need fresh comment. Madame Nilsson again sang and acted with great effect as Margherita, the cast having been otherwise also as often before.

Boito's "Mefistofele" was announced for reproduction on Thursday last, again with Madame Nilsson and Signori Campanini and Nanetti in the principal characters.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert was again of special interest in its recurrence on Saturday afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall, having included brilliant vocal performances by Mesdames Albani, Semblich, and Trebelli, and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera, besides the skilful playing of Mr. Kuhe and M. Musin in pianoforte and violin solos.

Mr. John Boosey's last Morning Ballad Concert of the season took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when a varied and popular selection of vocal pieces was effectively rendered by well-known artists.

The series of Richter concerts closed this week, with the

eighth and ninth performances. At the eighth, on Monday evening, the orchestral pieces were Beethoven's Overture to "Coriolan," and his "Eroica" Symphony—and the Overture and "Venusberg" music of Wagner's "Tannhäuser"—the remainder of the programme having consisted of Pognier's "Anrede," and Hans Sachs's monologue from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," the vocal portions of which were effectively declaimed by Herr Henschel. The series culminated, appropriately, on Thursday evening, with a performance of Beethoven's colossal Mass in D ("Missa Solennis"), of which we must speak next week.

The eighth and last of Mr. Charles Halle's pianoforte recitals took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

Herr Rubinstein's third pianoforte recital took place, at St. James's Hall, on Monday afternoon, when he played, with his well-known characteristics, Beethoven's sonata in C minor (op. 111), Schumann's "Carneval," and a series of pieces by Chopin and Rubinstein. The fourth recital was announced for Thursday. Next Tuesday he will appear at the Musical Union's matinée; and he will give next Saturday afternoon an orchestral concert at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden.

Owing to Mr. Sims Reeves's continued indisposition, the remainder of his farewell oratorio performances have been postponed indefinitely; "Elijah," in which he was to have sung at the Albert Hall on Wednesday last, having, however, been given as promised, with the exception referred to.

The Royal Normal College for the Blind announced performances by the pupils at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon—the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the establishment of a musician's scholarship.

A grand opera concert is announced for this (Saturday) afternoon, at the Royal Albert Hall, supported by the principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mr. Bird, organist of St. Mary Abbots, gave his annual concert last Saturday morning at the New Townhall, Kensington. Mr. Frank Elmore and Madame Strindberg-Elmore's annual complimentary benefit concert took place at Aberdeen House last Tuesday evening. Mr. Isidore de Lara gave a *matinée musicale* at the Marlborough Rooms on Wednesday; and, in the evening, Herr A. Kummer (violinist) gave a concert at the Royal Academy of Music; the last subscription concert of the South London Choral Association taking place at the same time in St. James's Hall. Herr Heino Hugo gave a vocal and instrumental concert on Thursday evening at the Royal Academy of Music.

The Madrigal Society has awarded the first prize for an original madrigal to Mr. Frank Moir.

The arrangements for the Norwich Musical Festival—beginning on Oct. 11—are complete. On the mornings there will be performances of "St. Paul," Dr. Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," Mendelssohn's music to "Athalia," the "Messiah," and a new sacred cantata, "Saint Ursula," composed expressly for the festival by Mr. F. Cowen—the libretto by Mr. R. E. Francillon. At the evening concerts, five new works will be performed:—An overture to Shakspeare's "King Henry V." by Mr. W. Macfarren; a musical ode, "The Sun Worshippers," by Mr. A. G. Thomas; a dramatic cantata, "Graziella," by Sir Julius Benedict—words by Mr. H. Hersee—a symphonic poem, "The Harvest Festival," by Mr. J. F. Barnett; and a new orchestral suite by Mr. E. D'Albert. Berlioz's "Faust" music will also be given at one of the evening concerts. The solo vocalists engaged are Madame Albani, Miss Mary Davies, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Madame Madie-Bolingbroke, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Barton McGuckin, Mr. Santley, Mr. Brockbank, and Mr. F. King. Mr. Alberto Randegger will be the conductor—Sir Julius Benedict, Dr. G. A. Macfarren, Dr. Sullivan, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Walter Macfarren, Mr. Barnett, and Mr. Thomas conducting their own compositions.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

One page of this Number of our Journal is occupied by Sketches of the designs and composition of a few of the Pictures in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy. These pictures have been noticed, with many others, by our Fine-Art Critic, in his account of the Exhibition. Not many words are therefore needful, upon the present occasion, with reference to works that have already become the subjects of public comment.

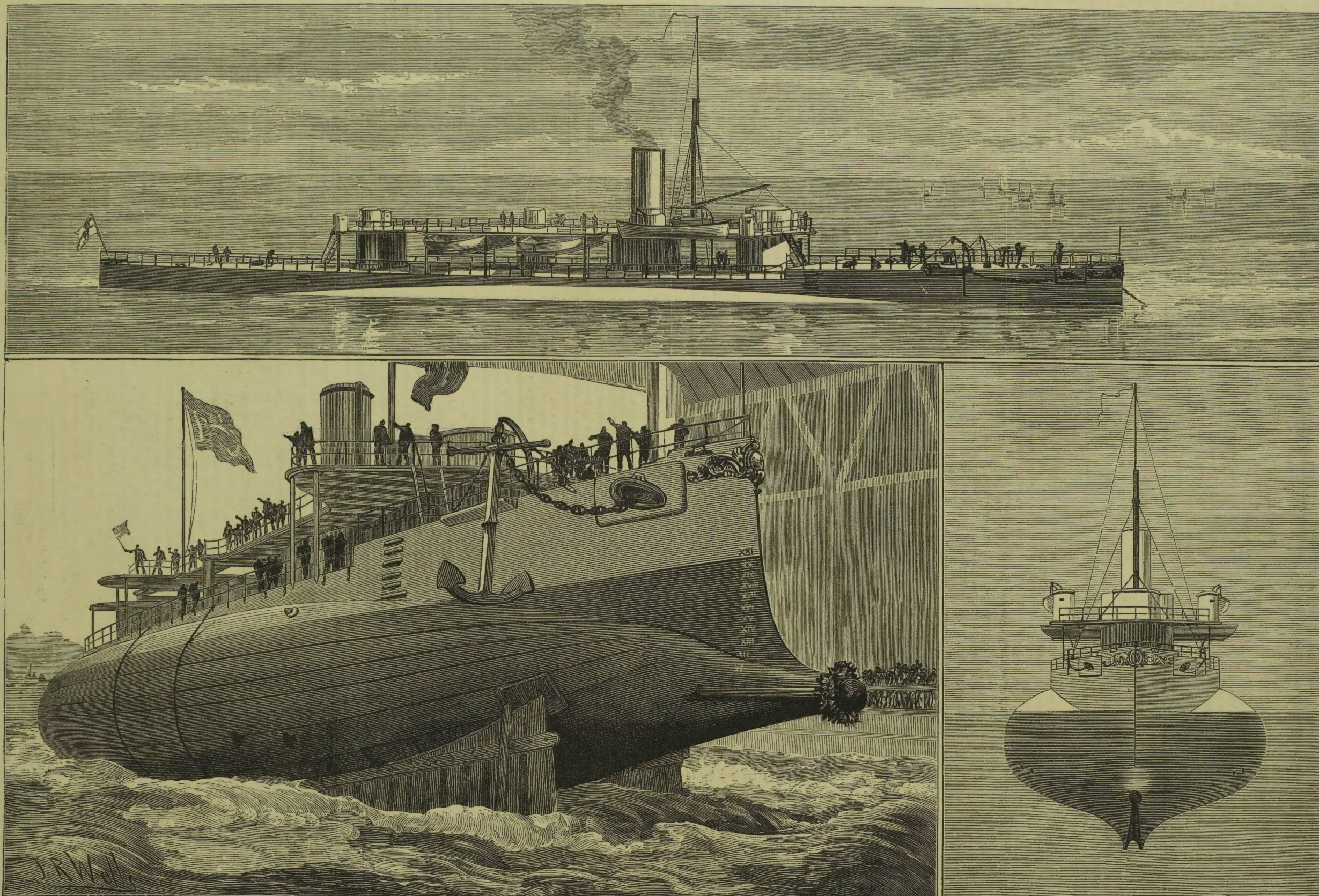
The first is "Cinderella," that charmingly true and natural representation of the simple heroine of the wonderful fairy tale, which the foremost of living English artists has painted for the Proprietor of the *Illustrated London News*. Its merits as a work of art have been generally appreciated, and such is the reputation of Mr. Millais that no one has had any notion of his being overpaid with three thousand guineas, the price which was agreed to by the owner of this picture on giving the commission for its execution. Our readers will look forward to the Christmas of 1882, when they may expect the pleasure of getting "Cinderella," finely printed in colours, as a Special Supplement to the Christmas Number. We feel quite sure that the estimation in which the picture is held by all who see it will not have diminished at the end of next year.

The readers of Nathaniel Hawthorne's deeply interesting story "The Scarlet Letter" will be disposed also to recognise in Hester Prynne, as depicted by Mr. Boughton, another successful attempt of the painter to invest with a visible shape and countenance the author's ideal conception of personal character. Hester appears at the door of a cottage, built in the old rustic fashion, of wooden planks or shingles, common in America at the date of the story. She wears the mysterious letter A, the token of a sin long repented and atoned for, but she comes with gifts of womanly and Christian kindness to visit and relieve the sick poor. "None so self-devoted as Hester, when pestilence stalked through the town. She came not as a guest, but as a rightful inmate, into the house that was darkened by trouble."

A Bishop at the Zoological Society's Gardens, in calm contemplation of the Egyptian pelicans, is introduced by the title of "An Episcopal Visitation;" and is a fair example of that quaint and pregnant humour, rich in suggestiveness of partial or apparent congruity, but of qualities and characteristics of an essential oppositeness, which Mr. H. S. Marks has the power to express.

The wildly and weirdly romantic tale, an old Italian story, related by Tennyson in his poem of "The Golden Supper," has obtained an illustration in Mr. Herbert Gandy's picture. It shows Julian in the act of carrying home the seemingly inanimate form of Camilla—happily not really dead—to "the mother's house where she was born."

The other three pictures, the designs of which are here reproduced, require no explanation, being those masterly renderings of landscape scenes, by Mr. Colin Hunter, Mr. M'Whirter, and Mr. Leader, respectively entitled "The Mussel-gatherers," "Mountain Tops," and "February Fillydike." They have been very much admired, and these mere sketches of their subjects may serve to recall the pictures to the mind's eye.



LAUNCH AT CHATHAM DOCKYARD.

H.M.S. POLYPHEMUS, NEW TORPEDO RAM.

BOW VIEW, SHOWING HULL BELOW WATER LINE.—SEE PAGE 629.

SKETCHES OF PICTURES IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

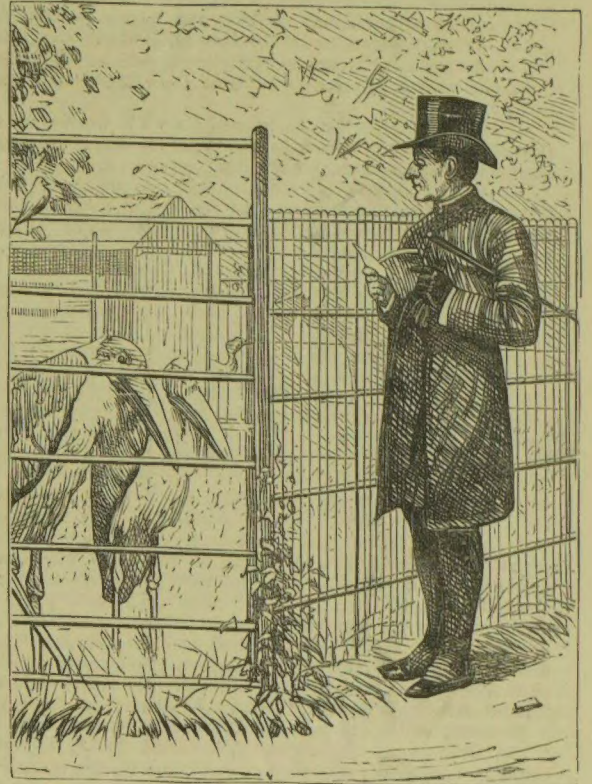
SEE PAGE 623.



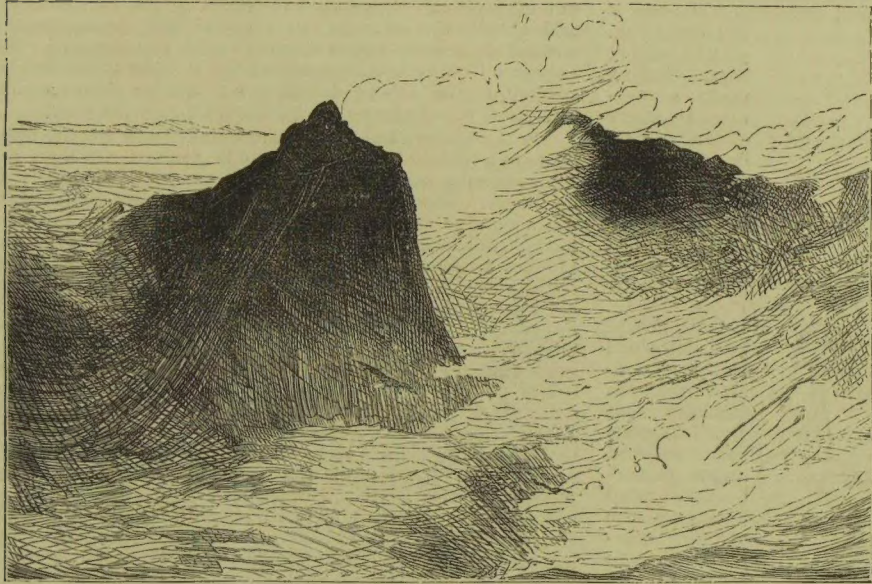
CINDERELLA. J. E. MILLAIS, R.A.



HESTER PRYNNE. G. H. BOUGHTON, A.R.A.



AN EPISCOPAL VISITATION. H. S. MARKS, R.A.



MOUNTAIN TOPS. J. M'WHIRTER, A.R.A.



FEBRUARY FILL DYKE. B. W. LEADER.



MUSSEL GATHERERS. COLIN HUNTER.



JULIAN AND CAMILLA. H. GANDY.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Tarry, tarry, ere ye marry," is the title of a new song, composed by Mr. A. Scott Gatty, and published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. Of a lively and taking character, this will be acceptable to voices of limited range; as likewise will be Mr. A. J. Caldicott's pretty song "When all the world is young." From the same publishers we have two pleasing pianoforte pieces, a transcription, by Mr. Brinley Richards, of Donizetti's "O Santa Melodia," very effectively arranged; and a brilliant "marche militaire," entitled "Les Chevaliers," composed by J. Duval.

From Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. we have received the *Organist's Quarterly Journal*, by Dr. Spark, which maintains its high character as a valuable addition to organ music.

Novello's collection of trios, quartets, &c., for female voices (issued by the same publishers) has reached its fourth volume, which contains a varied and interesting collection of pieces of vocal harmony by modern composers, English and foreign.

Among recent publications by Mr. Joseph Williams are several arrangements for the pianoforte of well-known themes from standard compositions. Mr. Kuhe has transcribed, in a very effective way, and free from difficulty, some of the prominent subjects from Sir Michael Costa's oratorios, "Eli" and "Naaman;" and Mr. J. B. Waldeck has arranged the charming "Ballet of Sylphs," from Berlioz's "Faust" music. The use of three staves, à la Thalberg, gives a specially full effect to the piece, which, however, is not particularly difficult. "Parfait Bonheur," by H. Roubier, and "La Cloche de Chamounix," by S. J. Schad, are spirited waltzes. "Sérénade Hongroise," by V. Jancieres, is a pleasing piece, both melodious and brilliant. Mr. Joseph Williams has also issued some attractive vocal music. A series of favourite songs, for voice and piano, with obligato accompaniment, begins with Gounod's charming serenade, "Quand tu chantes," with additional parts for violin, violoncello, organ, and flute. The series also includes Spohr's beautiful song "The Bird and the Maiden," with flute or clarinet; and other compositions bearing eminent names. "The two faces," by J. B. Waldeck; and "Land of Enchantment," by J. Leybach; are songs in a pleasing, melodious style, and within moderate compass. "The Progressive Music School," edited by J. Leybach, contains a series of easy pieces by various composers, calculated to interest and improve very juvenile players. Resch's popular gavotte, "Heimliche Liebe," has been issued by Mr. J. Williams in various forms—as piano solo, piano duet, and for violin and piano arranged by Mr. H. Farmer. In "Our Favourites," by C. Tourville, we have a collection of popular subjects, very easily arranged, for the benefit of little pianists.

"English Hands and English Hearts," by W. Spark, is a song (with chorus) with a good deal of national character in the melody, which is bold and spirited. "That dream of ours," song, by M. Watson, is a good specimen of the sentimental style. Both these are published by Messrs. Duff and Stewart; as also is "Some Night," a melodious song by Isidore de Lara.

Madame Patey's Vocal Tutor, published by Messrs. Patey and Willis, will be found a most useful compendium of rules for singers. It is suitable for soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto voices, and contains various exercises and scales. From the same firm we have some graceful songs, notably "The Dream of a Violet," and "The First, the Last," both composed by Joseph L. Roeckel, and easy as regards compass and execution.

Eleven part-songs by Franz Abt (also from Messrs. Patey and Willis) are written for two treble voices, and are all pleasingly melodious, and well suited for drawing-room use.

From the firm of J. B. Cramer and Co. we have a song, by that facile composer Ciro Pinsuti, "Minster Windows," full of expression and feeling. It is published in three different keys, to meet the requirements of various ranges of voices. Also a pretty valse, "L'Abandon," composed by W. H. J. Cambridge.

We notice a most useful instruction-book for the pianoforte, by F. W. Seume, from the house of C. Jefferys. It contains a variety of original exercises, and will be found a valuable aid to students.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have recently published an acceptable addition to the repertoire of juvenile vocalists, entitled "Little Songs for Little Voices," composed by Alfred Scott Gatty. The name of this indefatigable caterer for youthful tastes is a guarantee for the wholesome fare offered. From the same firm we have a charming song by Joseph Barnby, "Light," which is a relief after the haze of commonplace through which we have too often to wade. We may also specify a graceful song by A. Goring Thomas, "A Summer Night," and "New and Original Compositions for Organ or American Organ," by Doctor William Spark; "Over London River," a song by Frederic Henley; and a pretty valse, "La Ruse d'Amour," by Georges Lamothe.

We have received from Messrs. Czerny and Co. several interesting songs; one by Mr. Berthold Tours, "Bright days to come," with violin, flute, or violoncello and pianoforte accompaniment, deserves especial notice, being graceful and flowing in melody, and effectively adapted for the instruments. "Thy time of roses," arranged for the voice by Mr. Czerny, from a violin romance by Mr. B. Tours, is melodious and pleasing, as are also "A tiny floweret," by George Gear; "Three trusty friends," by Frank L. Moir; "The Snowflakes Falling," by Edward Pursell Cockram; and "The Reaper," by F. L. Moir, which is somewhat more sentimental in character.

From Mr. Czerny's house we also have an effective transcription for the pianoforte, by E. Marlois, of the well-known Rakoczy March, which is introduced in Berlioz's "Faust" music; and several numbers of Mr. Czerny's cheap-series of choruses for ladies' voices, which have now reached upwards of fifty numbers, the contents being of a varied and interesting character.

Messrs. Forsyth Brothers have issued twelve easy drawing-room sketches for the pianoforte, by Immanuel Liebich, which will be found useful for teaching purposes. They are varied and pleasing in style, most of the numbers being based on national airs. "Children's Duets," for the pianoforte, by L. Leigh, will interest juvenile students. From Messrs. Forsyth we also have a very skilful and effective transcription for the pianoforte, by Mr. Charles Hallé, from Berlioz's "L'Enfance du Christ," the work which, it will be remembered, was recently produced by Mr. Hallé at Manchester, and in London.

"The Maiden's Dream" (third Réverie), by Lillie Albrecht, published by Duncan Davison and Co., is a showy, yet graceful, pianoforte piece, in which a pleasing melody is very effectively embellished with ornamental passages.

C. Kühn's Grammar of Music (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) contains a great deal of useful information in small compass. The mode adopted, of impressing the mind through the eye, is ingenious. Among the diagrams for this purpose are: the bar, illustrated by a basket of fruit; the circle of fifths in shape of a clock dial; expression represented by a light thrown upon a landscape, &c.

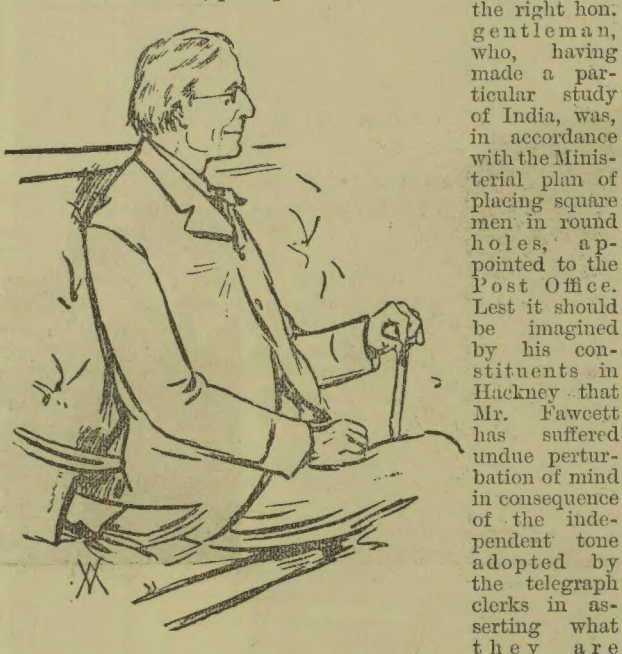
THE SILENT MEMBER.

Rarely in these unceremonious days has Black Rod (General Sir William Knollys) the honour to take part in a piece of State pageantry equalling the brilliant formality which surrounded with a certain old-world pomp the installation on Monday of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, Earl Clarence, and Baron Arklow, as a peer of the realm. The bright eyes of many a noble dame—the Princess of Wales with her daughters and Princess Mary being particularly noticeable in their favourite balcony—looked down on this Royal ceremonial, to which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge contributed all the brightness they could by wearing their heavy peers' robes as they escorted the berobed Prince Leopold to the uncovered Throne. Other great dignitaries assisted, including the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal) and Lord Aveland (Lord Great Chamberlain). The new peer, having taken the oath and signed the roll, was conducted by Black Rod and the other distinguished functionaries round the House to the Throne, on the left of which two chairs were placed for the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Albany. The Princes had then only to shake hands with the Lord Chancellor; and the ceremony was at an end.

The Earl of Galloway's motion on Monday for a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of desertion from the Army was not successful; but it led to a general expression from all parts of the House save the Ministerial Bench of uneasiness at the present condition of the Army.

The weather-eye which the Upper House ever keeps vigilantly fixed on foreign affairs was especially wide awake on Tuesday. The Earl of Camperdown, by a seasonable question, gave Earl Granville the opportunity to offer some sage advice to the Prince of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian representatives, whom he strongly urged to moderate their ardour, and to settle their differences amicably. Why Earl Delawarr should exhibit such zeal as champion of the Bey of Tunis against the French is not very obvious. The noble Earl, nevertheless, again couched his lance and rode full tilt at the Foreign Secretary, with "Tunis" as his knightly cry. Yet Earl Granville, easy and dextrous of wrist as ever, had no difficulty in adroitly disarming his mild antagonist, and in clearly showing that British interests had not suffered in Tunis, with the Bey of which England had no treaty right of access. This latter admission afforded the Marquis of Salisbury an opening, of which he was quick to avail himself by expressing some concern at the seeming indifference of the Government on this point. Though offering no opposition to the French protectorate of Tunis, the late Foreign Secretary firmly drew the line at Tripoli, which, he affirmed, undoubtedly belonged to the Ottoman Empire.

Of Her Majesty's Ministers who have had the honour to sit in the Lower House, perhaps the most consistently cheerful is



pleased to consider their rights, a characteristic sketch of the former Professor is here given. Mr. Fawcett evidently finds a seat on the Treasury bench congenial to his tastes. Indeed, so naturally has he fallen into the Ministerial manner that he adopted quite an injured air when he complained yesterday week of the threatening attitude of the telegraph clerks. Mr. Fawcett qualified this by stating that the revised scheme would this week increase the public charge by £68,000, whilst the ultimate increase would be £150,000 a year; and on Monday the Postmaster-General, who has signalled his first year of office by the issue of Postal Notes, by the encouragement of Penny-Postage-Stamps Savings, by bringing Stock investments within the reach of the thrifty poor, and by making postage stamps available for receipt stamps, furthermore proved his substantial sympathy with the useful class of public servants employed at the Post Office by his considerate reply to Lord Randolph Churchill's question in the interests of a telegraph clerk mentally deranged through overwork. Viewing, in fine, the administrative ability and political eminence of the present Postmaster-General, it is difficult to see why Mr. Fawcett should be excluded from the Cabinet, when Lord John Manners was admitted.

Mr. Gladstone (all the better for the Saturday and Sunday holiday in the suburbs he has sensibly accustomed himself to) had the sympathy of the House with him on Monday when he informed Mr. Stanhope that the Government had deemed it a duty to call the attention of the Foreign Minister of the United States to the Fenian incitements to outrage which had appeared in the American Press.

Ascot has come and gone; and, happily, the Ministerial "horse of battle," surnamed Irish Land Bill, has progressed some few steps nearer the distant goal. The mode of progression is somewhat statelier than the lightning style with which Fred. Archer, the great jockey of the day, witched the visitors to Ascot. But, if slow, it is sure. Clause 1 was carried by 204 to 47 votes at the close of an important sitting on Thursday week. Earlier that evening, an important amendment was "within a measurable distance" of being adopted. It came from the Liberal ranks. Mr. E. Heneage, the member for Great Grimsby, moved it; and its aim was to "mitigate the severity" of the bill in the case of estates managed on English principles. To effect this object, Mr. Heneage moved that "the provisions of this section shall not apply to the tenancy of any holding which has heretofore been maintained and improved by the landlord or his predecessors in title." During the debate, there was a lively passage between Mr. Long and

Mr. Parnell, the latter emphatically denying the accuracy of the statement that he had increased his rent seventy per cent above Griffith's valuation. In the end, Mr. Heneage's amendment was only negatived by the small majority of 225 to 220; whereat the Opposition cheered lustily. On the Friday, Clause 2 was agreed to; and Mr. Gladstone gave notice of an alteration with the view of allowing the landlord the same access to the Court as the tenant. By Monday, Clause 3 had been disposed of; and on Tuesday considerable progress was made with Clause 4. So the Bill moves at last.

Wednesday was only noteworthy for two things: the vain endeavour of Mr. O'Donnell to make the grievance of the telegraph clerks a stalking-horse behind which to fire at the Lords of the Treasury for their ungracious minute; and the negativing, by 175 to 79 votes, of Mr. Pease's motion for the second reading of his bill for the abolition of capital punishment.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Ascot would scarcely be itself without a little rain, and, this year, there was a heavy storm on the Cup Day, which fell while the great race was being decided; still, on the whole, the weather was wonderfully favourable. The programme opened with the Eighteenth New Biennial Stakes, in which Valentino came out all the better for his short rest, and proved a little too good for Toastmaster and Elizabeth, though the race between the three was a very close and pretty one. Iroquois had only Léon to beat for the St. James's Palace Stakes, which proved a mere exercise canter for him; and then a good field of ten ran for the Rous Memorial Stakes. Ishmael and Poulet were the only ones backed in earnest, and they had the finish to themselves, Mr. Jardine's colt having to put up with second place once more, as Poulet displayed very different form to that which he showed in the City and Suburban. The scratching of Bend Or had deprived the Gold Cup of its chief feature, and when Chippendale broke a small blood-vessel on the previous day, and was also struck out, Robert the Devil was left without an opponent at all "worthy of his steel." The field of five was made up by Foxhall, Petronel, Zealot, and Exeter, the last-named being merely started to make running for the crack. This he did at a fair pace until reaching the straight, where "Robert" deprived him of the lead, and, going on, won in a common canter from Petronel, who stayed far better than was generally anticipated. Possibly Exeter might have been second, but neither of the remaining two ever showed in the race. The defeat of Golden Eye in the Nineteenth New Biennial by Skipetar and Roysterer was a terrible blow to the plungers, but Kernessee did them good service in the New Stakes, when she was backed against the field, and made a sad example of Kingdom and eight others. This filly is undoubtedly the smartest two-year-old that has appeared in public this season, and is a great credit to Cremorne. The unbeaten Océanie was brought out, for the first time since last autumn, in the All-Aged Stakes, but had no chance against Charibert, though he was giving her 15 lb. for the year.

On the Friday, Limestone gave weight to all his five opponents in a triennial stake, and won in such easy fashion that he has been generally marked down as a likely outsider for the Leger. The victory of Bruce in the Windsor Castle Stakes was a genuine surprise, as he was not half fit, and ran completely unbacked, even by his stable. Mr. Rymill gave 1100 gs. for him last season at the sale of the Marden Deer Park yearlings, and has refused a very long price for him since his successful debut. Though Bend Or had been specially reserved for the rich Hardwicke Stakes, it was found impossible to run him, as he was suddenly attacked with dry influenza, an epidemic that has been very rife in the Russley stable of late. Had he been able to start, his meeting with Peter would have been most exciting, as Sir John Astley's eccentric wonder proved to be on his very best behaviour, and made a sorry show of Geologist and Co. The form shown by Robert the Devil on the previous day frightened away nearly all opposition in the Alexandra Plate, and he and Exeter had merely a strong exercise gallop, with Reveller in respectful attendance. Of course, long odds were laid on Charibert for the Queen's Stand Plate, but incessant work on the hard ground seemed to have told on him at last, and Ishmael, to whom he was giving 30 lb., beat him by a head. A grand programme was wound up by the Ascot High-Weight Plate, in which the unlucky Sword Dance (8 st. 11 lb.) at length made some amends for innumerable seconds.

According to annual custom, the sale of the Cobham yearlings took place on Saturday, when the twenty lots made the capital average of 304 gs. Only one of them ran into four figures, and this was a splendid chestnut colt by Wild Oats from Jocosa, the dam of Sabella, for whom Mr. Rymill gave 1500 gs. A filly by the same sire from Sweet Cicely made 600 gs., and Mat. Dawson gave 550 gs. for a daughter of Kaiser and Molly Carew. Eighteen yearlings bred by Mr. Henry Waring were then brought into the ring, a black colt by Cymbal—La Rosarale (470 gs.), and a chestnut colt by Cymbal—Symmetrical (450 gs.) materially assisting to make up an average of just over 200 gs. Mr. Combe's half-dozen did not do quite so well, though he could not complain of a total of 1150 gs.

On Friday last a prize of £100, presented by Sir Curtis Lampson, was sailed for by yachts belonging to members of the Royal London Y.C. There were five starters, and eventually the Miranda won a pretty race from the Florinda, which beat the Samoena for second place by less than half a minute.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Channel match from the Nore to Dover was sailed on Wednesday by the Latona, the Florinda, and the Gudrun, yaws, the Miranda and the Fiona, schooners, and the Samoena, cutter. The start took place at half-past nine, with a fine south-west wind. The Miranda took the lead and held it to the North Foreland, where the Latona went ahead, and in beating to windward along the Goodwin headed the schooner very fast. The Samoena went second off Deal. The Latona won at three o'clock; the Samoena was second; and the Miranda third.

Cricketers are taking full advantage of the fine weather, and several county matches are wiped off the list every week. Sussex has scored her first win this season by beating Hampshire by 197 runs, a result mainly due to the splendid batting of Mr. M. P. Lucas (131), and the bowling of Lillywhite and Bettesworth. Lancashire has beaten Surrey in a single innings, with 125 runs to spare. All the winning team except two ran into double figures, Watson (not out, 60) being the top scorer. Cambridge University has succumbed to the M.C.C. and Ground by 70 runs, in spite of the fine batting of Messrs. G. B. Studd (70) and C. T. Studd (58 and 23); Barnes (42 and 35) and Midwinter (44 and 35) did most for the club. Nearly the same team of the M.C.C. was pitted against the Oxford University eleven this week, and beat them by 56 runs.

To-day (Saturday) L. E. Myers and E. Merrill, the American crickets, will make their first appearance in England at a London Athletic Club Meeting at Stamford-bridge.

C. Rowell and E. P. Weston began a six days' go-as-you-please race at the Marble Hink, Clapham-road, on Monday last. The former gained such an overwhelming lead in the first twenty-four hours that his success seems assured, in which case the belt will become his own property.

On the same day Captain Webb and W. Beckwith started for a six days' (ten hours per day) swimming-race at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. At the time of writing there is every prospect of a most exciting finish.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Her Majesty has forwarded portraits of herself and the late Prince Consort to adorn the walls of the Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, at Devonport.

Collections were made on Sunday in over 1300 churches, chapels, and places of worship in London in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended Divine service at Westminster Abbey in the morning, when Canon Barry preached, and in the afternoon at St. Paul's Cathedral, when Bishop Claughton preached. Lord Coleridge and several of the Judges were present at the afternoon service in St. Paul's. The collections at St. Paul's amounted to £273, being an increase of £102 over the sum obtained last year; and at the Abbey the collections amounted to £208, against £269 in 1880. Some of the principal collections were—at St. Michael's, Chester-square, £604; at St. John's, Wilton-road, £104; at St. Anne's, Soho, £106; at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, £205; at the City Temple, £120; at Union Chapel, Islington, £131; at Clapham Wesleyan Chapel, £110; at St. Nicholas', Chiselhurst, £161; and at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, £180. Sermons on behalf of the fund were preached at several of the Jewish synagogues last Saturday, and it is anticipated that the aggregate sum contributed by the synagogues will be about £900.

Sir Stafford Northcote presided last Saturday evening at the Newspaper Press Fund dinner. He dwelt upon the advantages which the newspaper enterprise of the present day confers upon the community, and upon the debt of gratitude which politicians and other speakers owe to those engaged in the various branches of newspaper work. Among the other speakers were the American Minister, Cardinal Manning, Lord Houghton, Colonel Marter, and the Governor of the Bank of England. The subscriptions amounted to £1100, including £100 by the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*.

The council of the Artist's General Benevolent Institution have received £50 from Admiral Carr Glyn under the will of the late Miss Adelaide Neilson.

Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., president of the institution, took the chair yesterday week at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Jews' Free School in Bell-lane, Spitalfields. There are 2700 children in the school; 98 per cent passed the last Government examination, and the school stands at the head of institutions of the kind.

In support of the Scottish charities of the metropolis, the annual Scotch gathering took place last Saturday at Stamford-bridge; the Duchess of Athole presenting the prizes.

Last Saturday the anniversary meeting in connection with the Soldiers' Daughters' Home was held at Hampstead, and an address was given by General Sir F. Roberts.

The annual inspection of the training-ship Exmouth, which is under the direction of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, was made by the managers on Saturday. The prizes of medals were distributed by Dr. Brewer. Subsequently there were rowing-matches, in which the boys took part.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of Field-lane Refuge and Ragged School, Vine-street, Clerkenwell, was held on the 16th inst., under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury. From the report, read by Mr. Platt, the secretary, and adopted, it appeared that 512 persons, driven into reluctant idleness by slackness of employment, had been received into the refuge. Applicants of the vagrant class were rigorously excluded. The Working Boys' Home provided a respectable abode for poor boys. Nothing was charged for their lodging, and only a few shillings weekly for their board. The Servants' Training Home received thirty-six friendless girls; and in the Industrial Home 104 boys and ninety-seven girls were under training. The income of the institution was £7938, the expenditure £7141.

On the 15th inst. the sixty-sixth anniversary dinner of the Royal Caledonian Asylum took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Aberdeen presiding. The subscriptions amounted to £1750.

We are glad to hear that, at the bazaar lately held at Cannon-street Hotel in aid of the building fund of the Home for the Daughters of Missionaries, over £2200 was realised.

Earl Spencer presided at the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, held at Freemasons' Tavern on Monday evening, when the subscriptions amounted to £1200.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the festival dinner in aid of the annuity fund of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, held at Willis's Rooms on Monday night, when subscriptions amounting to nearly £900 were announced.

At the Dundee School Board meeting on Monday it was announced that Mr. William Harris, formerly a Dundee merchant, had offered to give £10,000 to build an intermediate school, to be managed by the School Board, and £20,000 towards rendering the existing High School in the town a more efficient institution than it is—in all £30,000. It was agreed that a Private Act of Parliament should be applied for to give effect to Mr. Harris's benefactions, and the new school to be erected is to be known as the Harris Institution.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, at 37, Grosvenor-square, by permission of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, a fancy sale, under the patronage of the Duchess of Teck, was held in aid of the English Orphanage connected with the mission homes at Paris, founded by Miss Leigh.

Mrs. Fawcett took the chair on Tuesday at the meeting of the Women's Protective and Provident League.

Sir H. James, M.P., presided at the anniversary festival on Wednesday evening of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

The Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, presided at the annual inspection of the Warspite training-ship at Woolwich, on Wednesday, and Lady Emma Baring presented the prizes to the boys.

Princess Christian opened on Wednesday the new wing of the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

The Prince of Wales presided over the triennial festival of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, Kingston-on-Thames, held at Willis's Rooms on Thursday; and next Wednesday the Prince and Princess will open the new infirmary of the parish of St. Marylebone.

On Thursday Countess Stanhope presented prizes to the boys of the House-boy Brigade, a useful institution situated in the Marylebone-road; Earl Stanhope presiding.

An International Bazaar opened on Thursday at the Riding School of the Duke of Wellington, Albert-gate, on behalf of

the funds of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress; being continued on Friday and Saturday. The stalls (presided over by ladies of rank and fashion) represented a cosmopolitan street of the houses of all nations, and were furnished with attractive displays of articles from many countries, offered for sale at moderate prices—the last bit of information being almost too good to be true, and to be taken, perhaps, with just a grain of suspicion.

The anniversary festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum, is held to-day (Saturday), at the Asylum, Wanstead, the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in the chair.

Sir W. V. Harcourt presents the prizes awarded at the Midsummer examination of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, to-day (Saturday).

An entertainment, recitals and music, takes place at Alford House, Princes-gate, for the benefit of the Ladies' Home, Abbey-road, N.W., this (Saturday) afternoon.

Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) will open the new house of the Girls' Friendly Society at Brixton next Monday afternoon, the 27th inst.

The Anniversary Festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School has been appointed to take place at the Crystal Palace next Tuesday, the 28th inst., under the presidency of Mr. Albert O. Worthington, of Burton-on-Trent.

Lord Lytton will preside at the annual distribution of prizes to take place at the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, next Saturday, July 2.

Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar has received, for her private fund for the relief of the wives and children of soldiers, £105 from Mr. Clement G. Hoey, being the proceeds of a concert held in London.

This year twenty-one scholarships are to be awarded by the London School Board—nine to boys and twelve to girls. They vary in annual value from £26 to £35; and fifteen of them are tenable for four years. The remainder for three.

The Artists' Benevolent Fund will hold its seventy-second anniversary dinner on the 2nd prox.

A military tournament has been held this week in the Agricultural Hall in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

The committee of the Fox-court Ragged Schools, Gray's-inn-road, Holborn, appeal to the public for funds to enable them to give a day in the country to 300 children dwelling in the close and crowded courts of Gray's-inn-road and Leather-lane. Contributions will be thankfully received by the treasurer of the schools, Mr. H. W. Elcum, 13, Bedford-row, W.C., or by Thomas Fagg, hon. sec., 136, Pentonville-road, N.—A like appeal is made by the Rev. J. R. Stacey, of St. Thomas's Vicarage, Lambeth, who has 400 very poor children in the New-cut and back streets, and, having only poor in his parish, he is very anxious to enlist public sympathy towards giving those children a day in the country.—The Rev. W. R. Sharpe, Vicar of St. Chad's, Haggerstone, solicits funds to assist in taking 500 children and others for a day at the seaside; donations for which purpose will be gladly received by Mr. F. J. Warren (churchwarden), 99, Albion-road, Dalston, E.

HOME NEWS.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to Lewes.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

Mr. J. Grosvenor Mackinlay has been chosen ophthalmic surgeon to the Royal Free Hospital.

The High Commissioner for Canada has received a telegram from Ottawa announcing an urgent demand for mechanics and farm and general labourers in the Dominion.

The Royal Spanish Academy has awarded a medal to the Rev. Alexander D'Ousey, of King's College, London, for his poem on Calderon's bicentenary.

Dr. Barclay last Saturday gave the Harveian oration at the Royal College of Physicians, Pall-mall East. Sir W. Jenner, the president of the college, occupied the chair.

A fine new graving-dock, which is being constructed by the Dock Company at the west end of the William Wright Dock, Hull, at a cost of £80,000, was opened on the 16th.

Lord Dunsen on Tuesday made the distribution of prizes to the successful students in the medical and surgical college of St. Thomas's Hospital.

It is officially notified that the name of the "Implacable," training-ship for boys at Devonport, is to be altered to the "Lion," and the officers transferred and reappointed.

Further outrages, including an attempt to murder, the shooting of horses, and the burning of a farm, and a large number of arrests are reported from Ireland.

A popular life assurance society is offering premiums of £100 and £25 each for the best essays on the advantages of life assurance in promoting economy, thrift, and temperance.

On Wednesday the charter of incorporation of the new borough of Chorley was received by the representatives of the ratepayers.

Mr. John Walker, "citizen and spectacle-maker," was unanimously elected an Alderman on Wednesday, in the room of the late Sir W. A. Rose.

Lord Crawford and Balcares has been appointed by the Foreign Office Chief Commissioner for England in connection with the forthcoming exhibition in electrical science at Paris.

At a meeting of representatives of various educational institutions held in Birmingham on the 15th (the Mayor, Alderman Chamberlain, in the chair) it was resolved to invite the British Association to hold their meeting for 1893 in that town.

At Hammernsmith Police Court a young man was charged with kissing a girl against her will. The case was settled by defendant making an apology and giving compensation, the nature of which did not transpire.

Mr. Bushby, the Worship-street magistrate, on Saturday refused to grant an order on the application of a school board officer in the case of a girl who was kept from school to attend a child two years old.

Sir Frederick Roberts on Sunday morning inspected the London Corps of Commissioners within Westminster Hall, and in a subsequent address to the men touched on the subject of long service in the Army.

Mr. S. B. Bristowe, County Court Judge for the Ipswich Circuit, has accepted the County Court Judgeship of the Nottingham Circuit; and Mr. Roxburgh, Q.C., takes his place at Ipswich.

The annual display of rhododendrons by Messrs. John Waterer and Son, of Bagshot, in the gardens of Cadogan Place, is now in the height of perfection, and will well repay a visit by lovers of the beautiful plant.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Institute; or, Philosophical Society of Great Britain, will take place next Thursday evening, at the house of the Society of Arts. Lord O'Neill will give the address.

Mr. Marsham, the magistrate sitting at Greenwich, informed a defendant, who persistently refused to have his child vaccinated, that he himself had undergone the operation twelve times.

The statue of Sir Rowland Hill, which has been erected at Kidderminster, was unveiled on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Willis, the Mayoress. The ceremony was made the occasion of a general holiday in the town.

The Encenia, or commemoration of founders and benefactors of Oxford University, took place on Wednesday morning in the Sheldonian Theatre, which was well filled, raised area seats having been provided additionally for the ladies, who assembled in unprecedentedly large numbers.

The Duke of Teck, the president, visited the Royal Botanic Society's gardens in Regent's Park on Monday, and spent much time making arrangements for the evening fête on Wednesday. Mr. Anthony Waterer's exhibition of rhododendrons at these gardens is now at its best, and may be seen daily.

Mr. Bradlaugh is once more unsuccessful. Justices Denman and Watkin Williams have overruled his demurrer in the action brought against him by Mr. Clarke for the recovery of penalties for having sat and voted as member for Northampton, without having first taken the statutory Oath.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show an increase in both live stock and fresh meat in comparison with the preceding week; making a total of 2477 cattle, 1438 sheep, 7241 quarters of beef, 627 carcasses of mutton, and 75 dead hogs.

The *Times* believes that it is proposed to take the administration of the Royal Patriotic Fund out of the hands of the Royal Commission appointed for that purpose, and to place it under the direct control of the Government. The boys' school, with the grounds pertaining to it, have been offered for purchase by Westminster School.

A new uniform stamp, applicable for letters as well as for receipts, will shortly be issued by the Post Office. It will be of a colour and texture which, it is to be hoped, cannot be tampered with for fraudulent purposes. The stamps now in use will continue to be available both for letters and receipts until the present supplies in the Post Office and in the hands of the public are exhausted.

At a special inquiry at the Oldham Workhouse on Monday into the accounts an item was disallowed. The guardians had bought some flower-vases for the house, costing about £10, but the auditor held that the expenditure was unnecessary, and was not connected with the maintenance of the poor. He added that the funds must only be spent for the relief of the poor, and pointed out that many ratepayers were almost as poor as those who were inmates of the house.

The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have issued a statement to the committee of contributories that, unless otherwise arranged, a further dividend must be paid to the creditors, and that it devolves on the liquidators to adopt some method to relieve liquidation from the extravagant stock it has in this one asset—New Zealand and Australian Lands Company's Stock. This stock has been nursed in hope that it would largely increase in value.

Permission to attend the review at Windsor on July 9 has been refused to as many as 12,000 troops, all of whom belong to the provinces, the limit of capacity for carrying troops to Windsor of the London and South-Western and the Great Western Railway Companies being reached with 50,000 men. The applications sent in up to June 1 having reached that number, all applications arriving after that date have been declined.

The Duke of Buckingham, at his rent audit held at Buckingham last week, remitted from 10 to 20 per cent of the rent of his tenants, the remission to extend over the next two years; at Sir Stafford Northcote's rent audit, held at Pynes, his steward presented to each of the tenants the right hon. Baronet's cheque for 10 per cent on the year's rental; and Sir T. C. C. Western, Bart., of Felix Hall, Essex, has again returned 10 per cent to his tenants.

In London last week 2180 births and 1403 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 29, and the deaths by 19, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The Registrar-General's report states that the fatal cases of smallpox in London, which had declined from 103 to 59 in the four preceding weeks, rose again last week to 82, and exceeded the corrected average number in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years by 40.

In the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved last Saturday judgment was given on a point of law raised at the trial of Johann Most, at the Old Bailey, where Most had been convicted of having encouraged assassination in the columns of the *Freiheit*. It was argued on behalf of the defendant that there had been no encouragement to induce or persuade any person to commit a murder within the meaning of the statute. The Court unanimously affirmed the conviction, and sentence will be passed on the 29th inst.

The Board of Trade have awarded their silver medal to Captain Edward Clements, of the steam-ship *Khalifat*, for gallantry and courage displayed by him when his vessel was attacked by a band of Arabs, whilst proceeding up the River Tigris with a number of passengers on board. Captain Clements was wounded by a bullet in the arm and body at the commencement of the attack, and the helmsman and the rest of the crew having deserted their posts, he succeeded with one arm in steering the vessel, and was exposed during the attack, which lasted thirty-five minutes, to the fire of the Arabs.

At the recent representation of "Hamlet" at the New-cross Public Hall, Mr. Charles Ward departed from recognised rules in his personation of Hamlet, the Danish Prince being presented as a light-hearted and thoroughly genial gentleman. Mr. Ward was familiar with the text, his delivery was distinct, and his bearing graceful; and when he has toned down his exuberance, has subdued his continuous overemphasis, and has added dignity to his deportment, his Hamlet may be admitted to the playgoers' Shakespearean gallery. Miss Earle was an impassioned Queen, Miss Alwyn a sympathetic Ophelia, and Miss Parnell an intelligent actress. Mr. J. G. Ward, as the Gravedigger, gave prominence to a small part; and Mr. Wigley as Horatio, Mr. Otway as the Ghost, and Mr. Warton as Laertes, assisted in securing the success of the entertainment.

The portrait of the late Lord Justice Sir W. M. James, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal in Equity, which was published last week, was copied from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

In our remarks, last week, upon the satirical "Opera Comique," which is called "Patience," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, it was intimated that the design of making fun, upon the stage, of the fashionable extravagance of æsthetic affectation, was first entertained by these authors. We are informed upon Mr. Sullivan's authority, that they did not start the idea till August or September last, by which time the first two acts of Mr. E. C. Burnand's "Colonel," begun at Easter, were not only completed by him, but had been read by him to Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft.

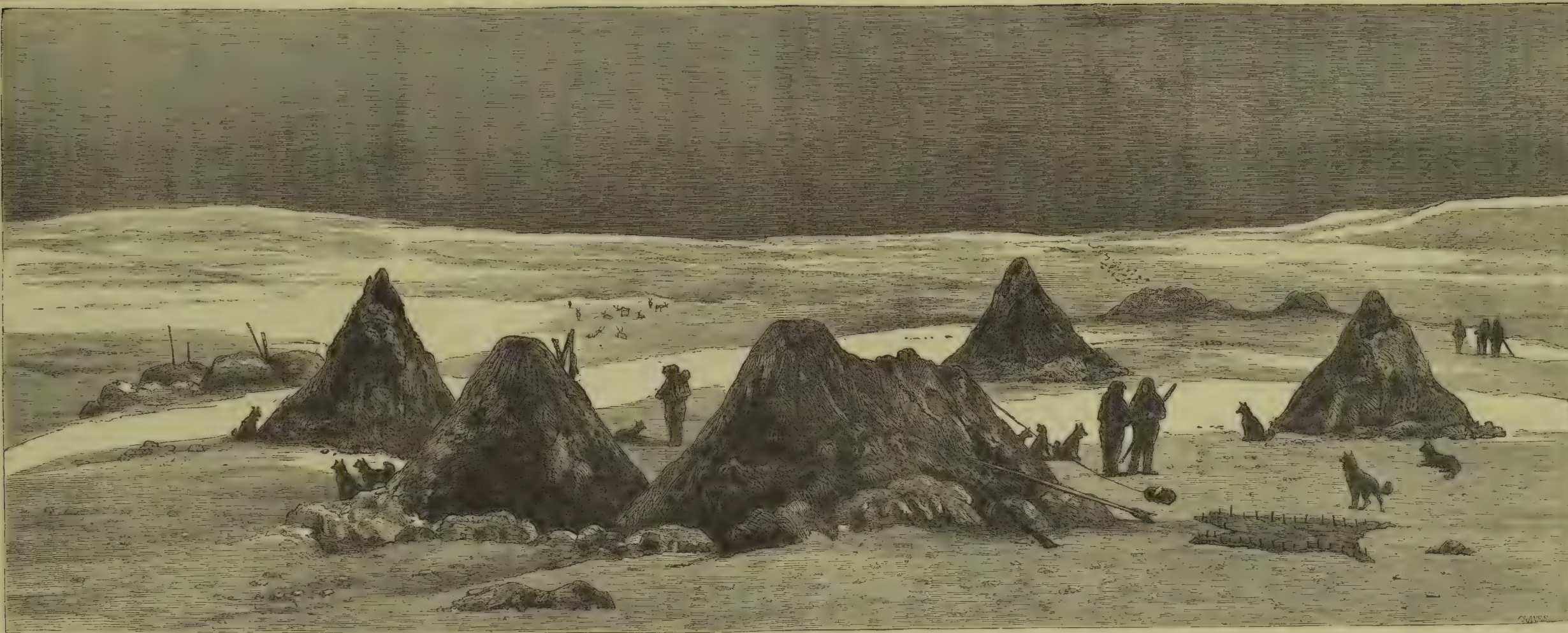


THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: GRAVES OF THE COMRADES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.



SHOOTING MUSK OXEN IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. ELDTCHAM, OF THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION.



THE AMERICAN FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION: AUTUMN CAMP ON KING WILLIAM'S LAND.

FROM A SKETCH BY MR. H. W. KLUTSCHAK.

H.M.S. POLYPHEMUS.

This novel specimen of naval architecture, which is the subject of three of our illustrations, was launched on Wednesday week at Chatham Dockyard. It is not exactly a ship, but a "torpedo-ram"—that is to say, a vessel designed, with a projecting point at the bows, to pierce or run down the enemy's ships, and also to discharge explosive torpedoes for the purpose of blowing them up. The Admiralty Director of Naval Construction, Mr. Barnaby, C.B., was the designer of the Polyphemus, and the construction of it (or of her, to use the customary female personal pronoun) was begun in September, 1878, by Mr. R. P. Saunders, Chief Constructor at Chatham Dockyard, and Mr. Penny, senior foreman in charge. The shape of the hull is a cylinder with tapering ends, the upper side or hull deck being arched, though not so much as to present a circular midships section. Upon this hull is mounted a superstructure of iron and timber, consisting of a main deck running fore and aft, and above it a hurricane deck. At intervals along the sides of the hurricane deck will be placed six turrets—three on either side—which will carry the heaviest class of Nordenfolt guns. Protruding upwards through this deck are two protected conning towers, one at each end, which form means of ingress and egress to and from the interior. There are also two ventilators and a smoke funnel. The superstructure may all be shot away without injuring the vessel herself or impairing her powers, save only as regards the Nordenfolt guns.

The steam steering apparatus is placed below, over the after boiler-room; the steering-room is in telegraphic communication with the forward conning tower. The steering apparatus can, however, be actuated from the conning tower by manual gear which is fitted therein. As the Polyphemus carries no canvas, masts are dispensed with, and beyond a flag-staff or two nothing will appear above her decks but the towers, the ventilators, and the funnel. She

will be propelled by twin screws, which are carried in framings, one on each side near her stern. These screws are three-bladed, 14 ft. in diameter, from 15 ft. to 17 ft. pitch, and with a blade surface in each screw of 45 ft. She is also fitted with two rudders, which are placed under her hull near her bows, and can be lowered for use and raised again into recesses in which they are ordinarily carried. They are intended to be used for special manœuvring purposes. There is an ordinary rudder at the stern. The ram projects some 14 ft. beyond the body of the vessel, and is made hollow for the discharge of Whitehead torpedoes. The port or opening is covered by a solid steel cap, which forms the ram-point, but which, by means of a twisted sliding bar, can be easily pushed forward and turned up to allow of the discharge of the torpedo some 8 ft. below water-level, and is as easily closed afterwards. Besides this, there are four other torpedo ports for the discharge of the same class of weapon, two being placed on either side of the vessel near the bows. She will also carry spar or deck torpedoes.

The framing of the Polyphemus is of Landore-Siemens steel, over which is a double layer of half-inch plates of the same material. Upon this, again, is superimposed a plating of Whitworth fluid compressed steel, the plates measuring 10 ft. long by 2 ft. 6 in. deep and 1 in. thick. Her outer armour consists of small plates or scales, also of Whitworth compressed steel, measuring 10 in. square by 1 in. thick, running off to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the ends. The plates are fastened on by five screws, one at each corner, which holds three other plates, and one in the centre. This plating covers her curved deck, and extends a short distance down below water level. The vessel measures 240 ft. long between perpendiculars, and has an extreme breadth of 40 ft., with a depth of hold of 18 ft. 9 in. Her immersed midship section is 625 square feet, and she draws 19 ft. 6 in. of water forward and 20 ft. 6 in. aft, her displacement load being 2640 tons. The hull is divided into a number of water-tight compartments.

The engines, which are by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co.,

are of the compound, horizontal, single piston-rod type, having four cylinders, the two high-pressure being 38 inches in diameter, and the two low-pressure 64 inches in diameter, with a 39-inch stroke. Her indicated horse power is 5500, and her estimated maximum speed seventeen knots. Steam will be supplied from ten boilers of the locomotive type, at a working pressure of 120 lb. per square inch, they having been tested to double that pressure—viz., 240 lb. per square inch. The air-compressing machinery for the torpedoes and the steam steering apparatus are by Mr. Peter Brotherhood. The weight of the machinery, inclusive of the water in the boilers and ten tons of spare gear, is 400 tons.

The ceremony of the launch was attended by Admiral Sir George Sartorius, Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, the Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, the Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, and other official persons, with several Members of Parliament. After the usual prayers and benediction pronounced by the Chaplain, with the quaint formality of "Christening," by dashing a bottle of wine against the bows, Mrs. G. O. Trevelyan handled a lever which released the "dogshores," and allowed the Polyphemus to glide down into the river Medway. The vessel had all her engines on board. She has been taken into dock, to be made ready for her steaming trials.

SKETCHES IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Several notices of the American Franklin Search Expedition, with accompanying Sketches by Mr. H. W. Klutschak, a Bohemian artist, who was one of the party, have appeared in different Numbers of this Journal. It will be remembered that the expedition, which was fitted out by the New York Geographical Society, was engaged from the July of 1878 to the August of 1880, in the undertaking to look for relics or traces of the fate of the British Arctic explorers, the officers

and crews of H.M.S. Erebus and H.M.S. Terror, on the shores of King William's Land and of the Adelaide Peninsula, beyond the mouth of the Great Fish River, and on the coasts, north and south, of Simpson's Strait. The party consisted of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, of the United States Army; Mr. W. H. Gilder, special correspondent of the *New York Herald*; Mr. H. W. Klutschak, special artist, and Mr. Frank Melms, of Milwaukee, with Mr. J. Eberling, who had served in preceding Arctic expeditions. They landed on the north shore of Hudson's Bay, and there passed the winter of 1878. In April of the next year, they started overland with sledges, dogs, and Esquimaux Indians, to journey northward four hundred miles to Simpson's Strait, which they crossed to King William's Land. They employed the summer and autumn of 1879 in carefully examining the western shores of that large island, finding the graves of Lieutenant Irving, R.N., and of other comrades of Sir John Franklin, collecting many small articles which had belonged to that ill-fated party of Britons in 1847 or 1848, and gaining some further information about their movements after the abandonment of the two ships. In the winter of the same year, 1879, Lieutenant Schwatka and his four companions, still aided by the Esquimaux, returned southward across the mainland of Adelaide Peninsula, and arrived at Camp Daly, their former resting-place on the coast of Hudson's Bay, near the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet. They were conveyed home to New York, in August following, by an American whaling-ship. These particulars have already been stated, with some of the incidents of their Arctic life and travel related in Mr. Klutschak's private Journal; and to those accounts we must now refer once more. The illustrations presented this week are views of Cape Felix, the most northerly point of King William's Land, where the Erebus and Terror were beset with ice in September, 1846; of the Autumn Camp of Lieutenant Schwatka's party in 1878; and of the graves and cairns, or rude stone monuments, erected by Captain F. M. Crozier, R.N., senior officer surviving in April, 1848,

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HAYMAKING.

None of the pleasant perfumes of the country delight us more than the smell of new-mown grass. The scent of violets in the naked cheerless woods of February and March was exquisitely refreshing. Very sweet, too, later in the spring, was the fragrance with which the air was laden in those charming shady nooks, by rippling rills, where bluebells love to bloom. And beneath the leafy curtain of the woodlands in May and early June, when the foliage was at its freshest, the perfume that stole through sylvan solitudes from the modest lilies of the valley was positively ravishing. Still none of these, nor the hawthorn blossom on the hedges in flowery May, nor the trailing festoons of woodbine, nor even the June roses, exercise a more potent charm upon our animal spirits than the smell of the hayfields. The sweet wildings of the spring and early summer had to be sought for; nor could they always be found. But the scent from the hay is everywhere—on rolling upland and in sheltered valley, by river banks and by the shores of the restless sea, aye, and close up to the bricks and mortar and dust and smoke of the mighty city itself.

Nor is it only on the olfactory nerves that the haymaking acts with a quiet seductive charm all its own. Ear and eye are equally pleased. The whetting of scythes is not unmusical; and the haymakers, as a rule, form groups highly picturesque by the introduction of the feminine element. Wife and mother are there as well as the bread-winner, the village maid as well as the hardy swain. In that fragrant field down yonder by the river's marge, where willows trail their drooping branches on its cool and placid bosom, how pleasantly the sexes blend—the stronger bending to their scythes, the weaker tossing in air the grass that was mown yesterday. And in that field beyond—where the hay is for the most part "made," and where waggons are slowly creeping in and out amongst the haycocks, their loads gradually increasing in bulk as forkful after forkful is pitched up—the sexes again mingle in picturesque harmony, the men lifting those heavy forkfuls and building the loads, the women raking. Highly interesting, too, is that choice little picture in yon patch of meadow, where "the rustic youth, brown with meridian toil," is loosening some haycocks that show signs of heating, and a girl beside him, like the Lass of Patie's Mill,

A tedding of the hay
Bareheaded on the green,
Love mid her locks doth play,
And waltzes in her e'en.

The infusion of the gentler sex into these pastoral scenes brings with it an air of gaiety sadly lacking where the men toil alone. The humming of country ditties, and the banter inseparable from such gatherings, are often as agreeable to the ear—smile not scornfully ye fair ones bred in the lap of luxury—as the click of mowing-machines, the whetting of scythes, and the swish of the sweeping blades through tangled grass; which latter, on the authority of the Laureate, is a "sound to rout the brood of cares—the sweep of scythe in morning dew."

When the morning dew is upon the grass, we shall find only the men at work, that is, if there be any more grass to cut. The gentler sex will not appear in the hay-fields until the sun has sucked up the moisture of the night, for it would not do to rake up the hay while damp. But no matter how dripping-wet the grass, whether from dew or a fall of rain, the mowers will be in their swaths, as the grass receives its death-wound from the keen-edged scythes more readily when damp than when dry.

Too often, however, the rain comes at most inopportune moments. We will suppose it is raging noon, a moment when, thirsting for her needful rain, "distressed Nature pants." Wherever there is a shade-tree, the cattle are huddled together under its umbrageous foliage, and—whisking their tails uneasily, every now and again lashing their sides in the vain hope of driving away the tormenting gadflies—gaze wistfully into the boding silence. Not a leaf stirs in the branches up above them, nor even on the aspens down there by the river-side. Not a bird so much as twitters. The grasshoppers have ceased chirping. Silence reigns supreme—when, suddenly, there comes the low dull sound

That from the mountain, previous to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth, disturbs the flood,
And shakes the forest-leaf without a breath.

Some rumbling intimations of what is coming, a flash of livid flame, a burst of thunder, and then down comes the pattering rain in a sonorous deluge upon raked-up windrows, haycocks, waggon-loads, and half-built stacks. How many tons of hay,

alas, have been completely spoilt by rain!—sometimes by thunder-storms, sometimes by rain less noisy but more provokingly persistent, sometimes by the meanest of drizzling mists.

English farmers are, of course, always subject to the possibility, nay the probability, of having their haymaking interrupted by rain. Yet how much better off they would be, did they but follow the American and Canadian custom of building wooden barns in which to store their hay and cereals. The English farmer dares not carry his hay until it is quite dry, lest it should heat in his closely-packed stacks. On the other side of the Atlantic, however, they take the hay from the fields much greener; for their barns are constructed so that they need not press down their hay until quite safe to do so. The waggon is driven right into the barn, and the loads are pitched alternately into the "mows" right and left of the gangway. If the hay be barely cured, or damp from rain, it is not trodden down tight and square as in the haystacks of Old England, but is pitched into the mows in a loose condition. If not very wet, there need be little fear of the hay heating; for, besides a sprinkling of salt, a free draught of air is admitted by throwing wide open the barn-doors at either end of the building. Moreover, a last waggon-load can be left standing in the gangway, and need not be thrown into the mows until the other hay is packed.

It seems highly probable that, of our English pastoral scenes, haymaking will, as time goes on, become more and more characteristically English. Whether it be attributable to foreign competition, to successive failures of the harvest, to the allurements of town life, or to the tempting invitations from the other side of the Atlantic—certain it is, that our rural population is rapidly decreasing: according to the recent Census, no less than ten per cent in the last decade. As a consequence, a great number of farms are now untitled; and the only resource for landowners will be laying down the land to grass for permanent pastures.

The beauty of the country will be enhanced rather than otherwise; for, lovely as are the acres of waving corn in July and August, we cannot forget that the arable land during the greater part of the year is an unsightly brown. And let us hope that the farmers—those of them whom no temptations can lure from their place of birth—may find the change from corn land to pasture a delivery out of their distresses!

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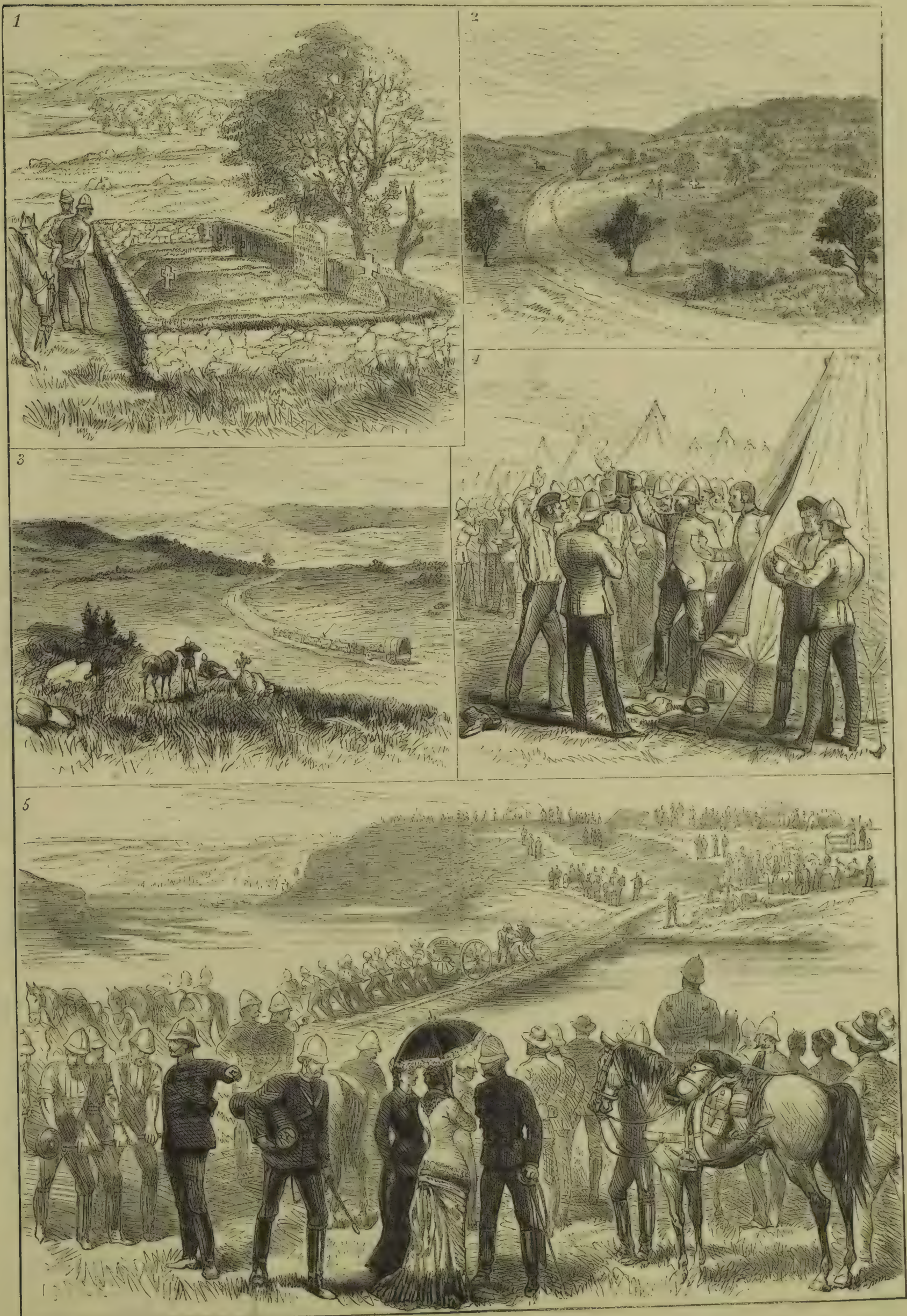
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SKETCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

SEE PAGE 610.



1. Officers' Graves at Bronkers' Spruit. 2. Soldiers' Graves at Bronkers' Spruit; View towards Middelburg. 3. Bronkers' Spruit; Position of Rear-guard of 9th Regiment, looking towards Pretoria. 4. Selling a Deceased Soldier's Kit in the Camp at Mount Prospect, Natal. 5. Royal Artillery crossing River by Pontoon Bridge, near Newcastle, Natal.

FINE ARTS.

BLACK-AND-WHITE EXHIBITION.

Peculiar interest attaches to two drawings in this exhibition at the Dudley Gallery as being by the Princess of Wales—the first, we believe, exhibited by her Royal Highness. Assisting her husband as she does so frequently in the discharge of public and social duties, and always to the advantage of the community, one wonders that she can find time for the practice of art. The drawings are in black-and-white water-colour, and represent a snow scene at Sandringham, with deer, tamed by the cold; and another winter view, probably in, or suggested by, the Highlands, with an effectively disposed snow-cloud—appropriately called “Mountain Gloom.” Both drawings are evidently executed freely, and even swiftly, but with artistic feeling for general effect. With regard to the English contributions generally, we regret to find that the present display hardly bears out even the modest promise of previous years. It was hoped that by the establishment of this exhibition our artists would be induced to pay greater attention to draughtsmanship, tone, and design. But, if we are to judge by the present collection, they pay less heed than ever to those first essentials of good art. The very few works which rise very decidedly above a commonplace aim, and passable technical skill, are nearly all by foreigners.

Among the English contributions there is a painfully significant dearth of the preparatory and often alternative schemes for pictures, and the careful study of separate figures or groups, often in the nude, and details of drapery, &c., by means of which the careful conscientious foreign painter arrives at his more finished and perfect results. The only study of the nude that we observed here is a female figure (95) of some merit, but smooth and timid, by R. S. James. Mr. F. Powell sends a large charcoal study of “Wind-tossed Waves” (380); but the artist evidently thought only of feeling his way to render gradation of light in a finished drawing: we miss the analysis of wave-action that might have been expected from him, and a much smaller study would have answered his purpose as well. Mr. W. Cave Thomas has a “sketch,” or more properly a study “for a picture,” “The Beauty of Good Deeds” (572); but the elevated monumental intention of the design is imperfectly carried out at present. The rising painter and sculptor H. Holiday might have formed an exception to our remark as to the paucity of studies for pictures, for no artist is more painstaking in preparatory work; but he is only represented by several small illustrative drawings for reproduction. All these, however, deserve careful attention for their intelligent, appropriate design and beautiful draughtsmanship of “the figure.” Two clever sepia studies by J. W. Waterhouse, are presumably, but only presumably, “first thoughts” for pictures. Both have classic accessories; the one represents a “Girl Waiting” (32), the other a young witch drawing “The Magic Circle” (363) in a hollow resembling the crater of the Solfatara, the extinct volcano near Naples. A small drawing, by Carl Haag, of a bedawee preparing “The Evening Meal” (312) in the desert, with his camel tethered beside him, is rich in tone, as might be anticipated. And a similar remark applies to S. Read’s lonely “Woodleigh Grange” (71), darkling under sombre after-sundown effect. But the most important, or at all events the largest, pictorial work in monochrome is by a foreign artist—“The Death of Jacob” (181), in oil, by A. Pichler—a huge composition, with many lifelike figures, filling the end of the room. Though by no means quite first rate (and not to be estimated according to the price put upon it), yet it is a valuable example where it hangs of the ability to fill a large canvas efficiently and with dignity which Continental training imparts.

Distinguished as our school is mostly, perhaps, in portraiture, we should naturally look for many studies of facial character here; but we may look almost in vain. The only examples (not etchings) which forcibly arrested our attention were a study of a female head in chalk (101) by J. E. Breun; another of a monk looking up (382), powerful in its almost violent contrasts, by A. Wassic; and a delightful group of a Bavarian burgomaster and his wife in their Sunday finery at church (511), by J. W. Leatherbrow. Capitally discriminated are the simple, pious, candid nature of the old man; and the more humorous disposition of his helpmate, evinced in the habitual puckering of one corner of the mouth, though now primly restrained by a sense of the proprieties.

A larger proportion of the gathering than on previous occasions consists of drawings for the wood engraver, made for our own and other illustrated newspapers and periodicals—not forgetting Mr. Punch. The majority, however, were executed for the *Magazine of Art* and other publications of Messrs. Cassell and Co., the contingent from this firm numbering as many as 120. This section of the exhibition certainly comprehends much of the ability to be found in the whole; it is, moreover, almost exclusively British, and strikingly exemplifies how much of the national pictorial talent is absorbed in illustrative work, how many of our distinguished artists are occupied in its production. It is questionable, nevertheless, whether art that has already been reproduced, and is, after all, rarely of very noteworthy mark, should be so largely represented in this small gallery. In any case, our limits absolutely preclude our attempting to review this section in detail. We can only make an exception in favour of the exquisite art and delicacy and care which Mr. F. Dicksee has brought to his small illustrations—particularly the “Romeo and Juliet” (236) and “Romeo and the Apothecary” (238).

The etchings form another considerable factor in the show, although, probably, many works of this class were sent to the recent exhibition of the Painter-Etchers that would otherwise have figured here. As it is, several of the works are not new to the public. However, it is not to the fascinating and fashionable art of etching—the pride of the amateur, the play of the artist—so fortuitous in its results, so “suggestive” by force of its sheer limitations—that we must look as a means for bringing about a severer, purer mode of draughtsmanship: quite the contrary. The etchings comprise examples of S. Palmer, “Early Morning—Opening of the Fold” (596), which we have already noticed, and which might as justly be regarded as an engraving; J. C. Hook, T. G. Cotman, R. W. Macbeth, C. Hunter, J. H. Bradley—“Views in Venice,” L. J. Steele, A. H. Haig—“The Aisles of Chartres” (389), the naturalised French artist J. Tissot, the American artist S. Parrish, and others. But here the foreign artists at least divide the honours—witness the “Raffine” (14) of L. Leloir; “Le Fils Unique” (70) of P. Jazet, where the father fills the glass of the returned young officer, and the housekeeper, or *mater* herself, delightedly brings in the next dainty; the etching by Madame Bracquemond, after Delacroix, of the tumultuous sitting of the Convention on May 29, 1795 (166); and the portrait in the first and last “states” by the same of E. de Goncourt, the Paris street scenes by A. Bertrand, and the etchings of M. Lalanne, Veyrassat, and Rudeaux.

But the works which we have had all along in view as *hors ligne*, and tests for comparison, are the designs in lamp-black by J. Jimenez-y-Aranda; and the drawings in charcoal of L. Hermitte. The Spanish master enjoys a European reputation as a painter rivaling Meissonier in precision and

truth, but with a character and style all his own. He here appears as a great imaginative designer also. His three drawings form a series, but are ignorantly or carelessly divided; and, although by far the finest works in the exhibition, two of them are placed much below “the line.” The series illustrate a Spanish poem, by D. G. Nunar de Avec, “La Vision de Fray Martin,” with which we are unacquainted; but the subjects are as follows:—The first in order of time (the second on the walls) seems to be the drawing (377) representing the Friar Martin seated in a stall of his church choir with clasped hands and bowed head. We yet see enough of him to discern that his type is superior to those of the stolidly contented, or bigoted or sensual brethren, who chant their chorale more or less stentorially about him. So far the drawing may recall the “Neophyte” of Gustave Doré. But, beside these figures, there is the “vision” of the monk—a vision analogous to the temptations of St. Anthony. From before the very altar rises a mass of mocking skeletons; a full-bodied female temptress hovers over him, placing one hand on his head, another in his bosom—firing heart and brain; while over him disport evil spirits, in male and female guise, like the devils and witches in a mediæval Sabat. In the second drawing (313) the poor friar stands on an eminence, his temptress still at his side. Above the clouds is a glimpse of the dome of St. Peter’s—the goal of a Spanish ecclesiastic’s ambition (that passion now taking the place of love as the more potent); but, in mid-air, a cardinal is being dragged down by demons clinging to his skirt; and below a more apostolic figure, with the papal tiara, preaches, but preaches in vain, to a mocking, ribald crowd; while at the side a victorious general passes triumphantly at the head of his army. In the last of the series (377) the monk has fallen—is falling—bodily headlong amid broken columns and fragments of a statue down a vast chasm as the temptress flies aloft like a Nemesis shouting his doom. For intensely weird, and, so to speak, realistic imagination, these drawings far surpass the commonplace melodrama of Gustave Doré, while they are infinitely superior in all technical qualities. For characterisation, drawing, modelling, foreshortening, and knowledge of effects of light and shade, they are simply marvellous. M. Lhermitte’s numerous charcoal drawings are also extremely admirable for the mastery displayed in the rendering of the illumination, supported as it is by perfectly accurate draughtsmanship. This last is most apparent—perhaps, more so than even in “Le Menuisier” (61) and “L’Imprimeur” (99)—in “Cours de Philosophie à la Sorbonne” (123), where the rows of heads are wonderfully individualised, though, properly only emphasised where the downward light impinges on them.

A few other works should be commended to the visitor, notably “St. Simon Stylites” (79), by the late Mr. Burges, which is conceived and executed in curious fidelity to the grotesque manner of the early German engravers; N. H. J. Westlake’s able “Design for a Mortuary Card” (470); W. Coulter’s “Beauregard Farm, Sark” (405); A. Quinton’s “Beside the Still Waters” (8); and J. C. Dollman’s droll oil sketch (137) of geese challenging a donkey on a common.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE ART.

An exhibition of Spanish and Portuguese art is being held in the North Court of the South Kensington Museum. The Governments and many municipalities, and clerical bodies of the two countries, as well as numerous private persons, have contributed to the collection; and the whole course of Iberian art, from the earliest times down to near our own day, is illustrated. The gathering is far too extensive for detailed review in our columns, but we may glance at its principal divisions. The collection is, of course, rich in metal-work, in which branch of ornamental art the Spaniards have attained, perhaps, greater proficiency than in any other. The Church and other plate, the Toledo rapiers with their ornamented hilts, the guns, richly inlaid, and the daggers are especially worthy of notice; but one might have expected a finer show of ornamental armour. There is, however, a splendid demi-suite of blackened steel, damascened with gold and silver, which belonged to Philip III.; as also richly embossed shields of *clair bouilli*. We may mention also part of the Visigothic treasure, dating from the seventh century, found near Toledo, the remainder belonging to the Musée de Cluny, Paris; together with gold personal ornaments, from the National Archaeological Museum at Madrid; caskets, candelabra, lamps, plateaux, &c. The priestly vestments, Royal robes, and other garments are embroidered, often with religious subjects, with lavish sumptuousness. Among the earliest of these are the cap of state and tunic of the Infante Philip, brother of Alfonso X., a work of the thirteenth century. The Hispano-Moorish pottery, with its resplendent iridescent lustres, is another striking feature of the show. There are also ivory carvings, dating from the eleventh century; illuminations from the same and subsequent periods, ancient tapestries, glass vessels, and a multitude of other objects. There is, likewise, a lofty reredos, inclosing twenty-nine pictures, which formerly stood behind the high altar of Ciudad Rodrigo, interesting only as an archaeological illustration of the comparatively debased condition of Spanish art towards the end of the fifteenth century. As a whole, the collection demonstrates that the art of the Peninsula, however picturesque, ornate, or grandiose, is unimpressive, and therefore uninteresting. The best it can show is derived from Moorish, Netherlandish, Italian, French, and other foreign sources; and the process of imitation has ever been apt to result in clumsiness, exaggeration, and vulgar ostentation.

Mr. Millais has just finished a portrait of Sir Henry Thompson.

The travelling studentship offered by the Architectural Association has this year been awarded to Mr. H. Kemp.

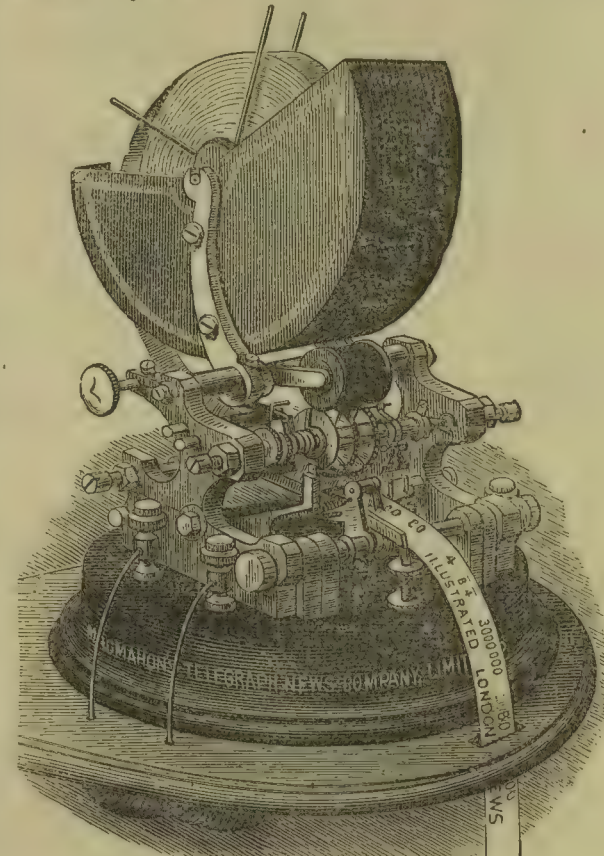
Mr. Boehm, A.R.A., has received from Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Chief Commissioner of Works, an order to execute the statue of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, which is to be placed as a national memorial in Westminster Abbey. The City Lands Committee, who are about to erect a memorial in Guildhall to the late Earl of Beaconsfield, have decided to intrust the work to Mr. R. C. Belt.

Messrs. Marion and Co. have just published a set of photographs of the Princess of Wales in state costume, taken in the conservatory of Marlborough House, just before the Drawingroom of May 5. The Princess, decked in tiara and diamonds, looks every inch a queen. The large portrait—called the Panel Portrait—is at once graceful, beautiful, and artistic. Before the introduction of dry gelatine plates, Mr. Bassano, the tasteful producer of these portraits, could not have hoped for such successful results away from his studio. Of the eleven negatives taken on the above occasion not one was a failure.

A silver cradle of the value of £100 was presented to the Mayoress of Hanley on Monday Afternoon, to celebrate the birth of a son and heir during her husband’s mayoralty. The Town Council of the borough of Harwich are about to present Mrs. Vaux, wife of the Mayor, with a silver cradle, in honour of her having given birth to a son on the 4th inst.

MACMAHON’S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
TYPE-PRINTING APPARATUS.

Step by step, type-printing telegraphs, though amongst the earliest inventions of the pioneers of the electric telegraph in this country, were first applied to the simultaneous distribution of intelligence in the United States. In the year 1867 an ingenious apparatus, invented by the assistant-engineer to the American Telegraph Company, Mr. E. A. Calahan, was worked by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, at New York. A modification of this apparatus, by Messrs. T. L. Pope and T. A. Edison, of New York, was introduced to this country in the year 1872; but was found, after trial, not to meet the requirements of the London Stock Exchange, where it was first employed, the speed being then insufficient. Improvements in this respect were made by Mr. F. Higgins, of London, electrical engineer, in the following year, which had the effect of increasing the rapidity of working to the desired extent. The improvements were promptly adopted in the United States, where some thousands of instruments of this class are at work for various purposes. The system is fast coming to be adopted here, and its successful operation in this country is due to the enterprise of Mr. F. Macmahon, whose name is now inseparably connected with it. The lines employed for such a system, throughout the country, should be exclusively devoted to public news intelligence, and should not be liable to be disturbed by the fluctuating pressure of ordinary postal telegraphic business. The progress of its introduction had not therefore been very rapid in the past few years; but the British public appear now to be awakening to the necessity for a more prompt dissemination of important news than is possible by hand distribution. The average length of printed tape already distributed weekly in London by this apparatus is about sixty miles.



The apparatus consists of a type wheel, or, where the characters are very numerous, of two wheels, side by side, either of which may be brought into action and printed from, by being first slid laterally into position over the paper and then rotated, until the required letter is over the paper, which is moved upwards, and receives the impression in the usual way. Synchronism between the various instruments is ensured by means of an arrangement which arrests the type wheels at zero, whenever they have been rotated through two revolutions without having been printed from. One operator is capable of working 1500 instruments at a time, the motive power being entirely supplied from the central office; no weights or springs are employed in the receiving apparatus, nor is any winding up of the instrument required. We give an illustration of the compact little machine, which has been furnished to all the leading West-End clubs, to some newspaper offices, and to many hotels and other establishments all over London. The central office is at 8, Piccadilly, which is in constant communication with its own reporters at the Houses of Parliament, at the Government Offices and the Law Courts, at the ports of arrival and departure for mail steam-ships to all parts of the world, at Paris, and in other capitals of foreign States, besides special arrangements at the racetracks for instantaneously reporting all events of sporting interest.

In the last-mentioned department of news, Macmahon's Telegraphic Company has lately surpassed every achievement of this kind. The result of the race for the Derby, with the names of the first three horses as they were placed, was made known in America to the *New York Herald*, and to Mr. Lorillard, the owner of Iroquois, within a very few seconds—positively before Archer, who rode the winning horse, dismounted for weighing. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was on Epsom Downs that day, inspected the telegraphic apparatus, and obtained personally from Mr. Macmahon an explanation of its working, very much to his admiration. The assassination of the late Emperor of Russia was made known to customers of Macmahon's Telegraphic Company in London, on the Sunday afternoon when that shocking event took place, before it was communicated to the Court and to her Majesty's Government. It is obvious that a type-printing telegraphic apparatus, emitting its strip of printed paper, by automatic action, before the reader's eyes, will usually deliver its intelligence half an hour or an hour sooner than it can be made known by the ordinary electric telegraph, whose messages have to be written out and sent in manuscript. The first type-printing telegraph was invented by that eminent electrician Mr. E. Hughes, but was modified by Messrs. Phelps and Edison, of New York, and has been further improved by Mr. F. Higgins, engineer to this company. It is now proposed to extend the system from London to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other great towns of the United Kingdom, which will be connected by a Morse line with the Central Office here, and will thus receive all the news simultaneously with the Company's customers in London.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderton, Henry, to be Vicar of Hopton Congeford, Salop.
 Barker, Frederick, to be Rector of Cottenham, Cambs.
 Bisson, P. N., Curate of Wrexlesham, Farnham, Surrey.
 Bone, William Middleton, Rector of Winthorpe, Notts.
 Brealey, Frederick, Vicar of Little Linnford, Bucks.
 Brown, Richard Garlick, Curate of Holy Trinity, Great Malvern.
 Burney, Alexander D'Arblay, Vicar of Berrow.
 Burrell, S. B., Vicar of Merton-cum-Hilton.
 Caswell, Emil G. H., Vicar of Ilunwick.
 Chamberlain, James Slade Foster, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Kearsley.
 Cole, W. B., Curate, Vicar of Shanklin.
 Cox, Sir George William, Bart., Rector of Scragham, alias Scrayingham.
 Cromer, F. D., Vicar of Upholland.
 Curtis, Edward, Curate of St. Mary-le-Wigford, Lincoln.
 Dawson-Damer, Lionel Digby William, Vicar of Canford Magna, Dorset;
 Canon of Yetminster Secunda in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Dickens, C. A., Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
 Dover, John William, Rector of Abinghall.
 Durst, Canon, Vicar of Alton, Hants; Rector of Alverstoke.
 Farley, Henry, Vicar of Lythett Minster, Dorset.
 Pearson, Arthur, Vicar of Great Marlow.
 Fletcher, J. P. A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, North Bow.
 Fowler, A. C., Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the Lifey.
 Gedge, Edmund, Vicar of Aldworth.
 Hale, G., Vicar of St. Luke's, Cherterton.
 Helder, F. W., Vicar of St. Mildred's, Burnt Ash-hill, Lee.
 Hepple, Richard Joseph, Curate of Long Marston.
 Hoste, James R. P., Rector of Alverstoke.
 Jacob, James John, Canon of Teinton Regis in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Jones, F. W., Curate of Brackley; Rector of Dumbleton.
 Leach, John, Vicar of Kirkby, near Liverpool.
 Lo ke, Cecil John Hay, Rector of Lufton.
 Luttrell, Edward Chorley, Curate of West Camel.
 Macclure, Edward Craig, Rural Dean of Rochdale.
 Matthew, R. G., Vicar of St. Michael's, Wigan.
 Meigh, J., Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Portland Roads.
 Morris, George Edward Clifton, Curate of Baldersby.
 Mules, Francis Howard, Rector of Dowlishwake-cum-West Dowlish.
 Newman, Rowland, Rector of Hawkrigge-cum-Withypool.
 Pelly, Raymond, Vicar of St. John's, Stratford.
 Ramsay-Lamy, J. A. R., Minor Canon of York Minster.
 Ramsden, H. P., Diocesan Inspector for the Diocese of Chester.
 Rawson, W. I. S., Vicar of Metheringham, Lincolnshire.
 Rees, G. E., Rector of Bagendon, Gloucestershire.
 Rees, G. L. M., Curate of St. Michael, Neepsend, Sheffield.
 Richmond, Wilfrid, Warden of Glenalmond College, Perthshire.
 Salisbury, E. E. B., Rector of Winceby, and Curate of Asgerby, Lincolnshire.
 Sherwood, William Edward, Chaplain of Bath College.
 Smith, Henry Francis, Rector of Folke, Dorset.
 Slater, F., Rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.
 Walters, W., Vicar of Pershore; Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral.
 Whittaker, E. J., Vicar of St. Mark's, Lymcombe, Bath.
 Williams, Thomas J., to the Consolidated Rectory of Waddesdon, Bucks.
 Williams, Henry John, Curate of Preston.
 Wilson, J. B., Rector of St. Helen, Worcester, and Rector of St. Alban, Worcester—*Guardian*.

The contest for the chaplaincy of St. Saviour's, Southwark, ended in the return of the Rev. W. Thompson.

The concert given recently at St. James's Hall for the renovation of the Embassy Church at Paris realised £459 5s. 6d.

The celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the English Church Union was begun on Tuesday by special services in some of the metropolitan churches.

The Marquioness of Salisbury opened a bazaar on Thursday, in the Cannon-street Hotel, the object being to raise funds towards repairing the Church of St. Thomas, Bethnal-green.

Lady George Hamilton has consented to open a fancy bazaar in the parochial mission-hall of St. Mary's, Newington, on the 5th proximo. The hall is attached to the parish church of St. Mary, of which the Rev. G. T. Palmer is Rector.

The annual meeting of Diocesan Inspectors in England and Wales was held in the Library of Lambeth Palace on Tuesday afternoon, the chair being taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and subsequently by the Bishop of Hereford.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the National Society on Wednesday, and among those who were present were the Marquis of Salisbury and as many as six Bishops. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Archbishops and Bishops at dinner.

On Wednesday, July 6, and the three following days an exhibition of works of art and needlework will be held by the Countess of Caledon at her residence, 5, Carlton-house-terrace, the proceeds to be devoted to the restoration of Ridge church, Hertfordshire.

On the occasion of the 180th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a sermon was preached in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday morning by the Bishop of Chichester. In the evening of the following day a service was held in the nave of Westminster Abbey, when a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Durham.

The fine old Church of St. Thomas, of Haverfordwest, was reopened by the Bishop of St. David's on the 2nd inst., after considerable enlargement and refitting by Mr. W. Reynolds of the same town. An organ by Messrs. Vowles of Bristol, the gift of the Rector and Mrs. Hilbers, and a stained-glass window by Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich, the gift of the Rev. G. Horn, are amongst the most striking additions. The architect engaged was Mr. E. H. Lingens Barker, of Hereford.

The large east window of St. Andrew's Church, Newington, has been filled with stained glass, the gift of Mr. Jerman Nobes. The window, which is rich and harmonious in colour, was designed by Mr. C. Evans, of Fleet-street.—A richly painted east window, from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been placed in the parish church of Pitminster, near Taunton. It is the gift of Mrs. Hobson and her family.—A three-light window, representing "Christ Blessing Children," has been placed on the north side of Heptonstall church, Yorkshire, by J. E. Greenwood, Esq., of Cragg, to the memory of his wife. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co., of Munich and London.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the monthly meeting of the court of assistants of the Sons of the Clergy Society last Saturday, at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury-place. The registrar (Mr. Paget Boyman) presented a large number of petitions sent in by clergymen from all parts of England and Wales, for the most part burdened with large families, and hard pressed by the difficulty of maintaining and educating them upon a very insufficient income. In every well-substantiated case a grant was made; the aggregate sum distributed in these benefactions was £1820, while £290 was awarded in grants towards the education and start in life of thirty clergy children.—On Wednesday, July 6, the Archbishop will entertain Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the other stewards of the recent festival of the Sons of the Clergy, at dinner in Lambeth Palace.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the society's house, Whitehall, on the 16th inst.—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches, at Aylesbury (St. John), £300, and Seaton (St. Paul), near Worthington, £100. Rebuilding the parish church of St. Mary's, Truro (the future cathedral of the diocese of Truro), £500. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches of Billingsford, near Seale, £40; Llandinabo, near Ross, £35; Marlingford St. Mary, near Norwich, £25; Salehouse (All Saints'), near Norwich, £50; and Staverton (St. Paul), near Totnes, £40. Under urgent circumstances the following grants formerly made were in-

creased:—Towards building Christ Church, Hendon, Middlesex, from £180 to £230; and towards reseating and restoring St. Andrew's Church, Tywardreath, Cornwall, from £60 to £70. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Dean-lane, Bodminster (St. Paul), £25; Harrietsham, near Maidstone £10; and Herongate, Brentwood, £10.

A numerous meeting was held yesterday week in the lower Exeter Hall to give a welcome to the Rev. Donald Macleod, M.A., who has succeeded the Rev. Dr. Cumming in the London ministry of the Scottish National Church. The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly, took the chair, and the Countess was present on the platform, where were also Mr. James Campbell, M.P., the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. Dr. Oswald Dykes, the Rev. Canon Fleming, the Rev. Mr. Forsyth, the Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson, the Rev. Marshall Lang, D.D. (Glasgow), and the Rev. Professor Charteris (Edinburgh). The noble Earl expressed his interest in the happy settlement of the new minister of Crown-court Church, and the Rev. Donald Macleod having spoken at some length, speakers belonging to various religious bodies gave addresses of cordial greeting, Dean Stanley and Canon Fleming being among the number.

At a meeting of the leaders of the Congregational Body, held at Charing-cross Hotel on the 14th inst.—Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presiding—it was resolved to celebrate the jubilee of the Congregational Union by the creation of a fund with which to pay off the debts on the Congregational chapels and to improve the incomes of the ministers. Upon a proposal that the fund should be £5000, Mr. R. S. Hudson, a well-known member of the body, exclaimed, "That's all nonsense; I intend to give £20,000 myself." He afterwards put his name down for that amount. Mr. S. Morley followed by a gift of £500, and in thirty minutes £30,000 was subscribed.

The 112th session of the General Baptist Association has been held in Norwich this week. On Tuesday morning the president, the Rev. Dawson Burns, gave the opening address, and in the evening a public meeting of the Home Missionary Society was held in the Unthanks-road Baptist Church—Mr. J. H. Tillet, M.P., in the chair.

The seventy-first annual meeting of the Swedenborg Society was held at 36, Bloomsbury-street, on Tuesday; the Rev. Dr. Bayley in the chair.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE KINLOCH, BART.

Sir George Kinloch, Bart., of Kinloch, in the county of Perth, J.P. and D.L., died on the 16th inst. He was born Oct. 13, 1800, the eldest son of Mr. George Kinloch, M.P. for Dundee, by Helen, his wife, third daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Balhary, and was descended from a younger branch of the well-known Scotch family, Kinloch of Kinloch. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1823, succeeded to the Kinloch estates at the death of his father in 1833, and was created a Baronet April 16, 1873. He married, Oct. 21, 1815, Margaret, only child of Mr. George Canning, of Arbroath, J.P., and leaves three sons and five daughters. Of the former, the eldest, now Sir John George Smyth Kinloch, second Baronet, was born Jan. 8, 1849, and married, Jan. 8, 1878, Jessie Montgomery, elder daughter of Mr. George Lumsden, of Balhary House, Perthshire, and has issue. Of the daughters, the third, Margaret Aimée, was married, in 1873, to Mr. W. J. S. Barber-Starkey, barrister-at-law. The late Baronet's father, George Kinloch, fled to France in 1819 to escape the consequences of an indictment for sedition, but was restored to his country in 1823, and within less than ten years was returned as the first member in the reformed Parliament for the town of Dundee, where a statue has been erected to his memory.

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SIR JOSIAH MASON.

Sir Josiah Mason, the munificent philanthropist of Birmingham, died at Erdington, near that town, on the 16th inst., aged eighty-six. He was born, of humble parentage, at Kidderminster, Feb. 23, 1795, and began life as a street hawker of cakes, fruits, and vegetables. He became afterwards a shoemaker, a house painter, and carpet weaver. In 1814 he went to Birmingham to an uncle, and was employed in the gilt-toy trade, at which he worked until he entered on the manufacture of steel pens, and made his fortune—a fortune which he devoted to the most philanthropic works. He was also engaged, under the firm Mason and Elkington, in copper-smelting. Acquiring a large property, he erected a handsome orphanage at Erdington at a cost of £60,000, endowing it with land and buildings to the extent of £200,000. He also founded in Birmingham a scientific college, the outlay being about £70,000. In recognition of these princely gifts, he received the honour of knighthood in 1872. Sir Josiah married, in 1817, Ann (who died 1870), daughter of Richard Griffiths, of Birmingham. Mr. Mason's portrait was given in our Number for Sept. 11, 1869.

COLONEL CROMPTON.

Colonel Joshua Samuel Crompton, of Azerley Hall and Sion Hill, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L., died at the former seat, near Ripon, which borough he formerly represented in Parliament, on the 17th inst., aged eighty-one. He was second son of Mr. Josiah Crompton, of York, by Anna Maria, his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. William Rookes, of Roydes Hall, and was brother of Mr. William Rookes Crompton-Stansfield, of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire, M.P., who assumed the additional surname of Stansfield on succeeding to his mother's estates, his maternal grandmother having been Anne, sister and heir of Mr. Robert Stansfield, who purchased Esholt Hall in 1755. Colonel Joshua Crompton was educated at Harrow, and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1826. He sat in Parliament for Ripon from 1832 to 1834, and was formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 2nd West York Militia. He married, first, Sept. 2, 1834, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Claude Alexander, of Ballochmyle, N.B. (by Helenora, his wife, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Springkell), and had three sons, the eldest being the present Colonel William Henry Crompton-Stansfield, of Esholt, and one daughter, Mrs. Percy Stanhope. Colonel Crompton married, secondly, in 1870, Frances Caroline, daughter of Mr. John Horsley Palmer, and cousin of Lord Selborne.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Earl of Wicklow, a memoir of whom is deferred.

Henry Craigie Halkett, late Judge in the Bengal Civil Service, on the 13th inst., at Vernon-terrace, Brighton.

The Hon. Harold Gathorne-Hardy, M.A., J.P., Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, on the 11th inst., aged thirty-one.

Brevet-Major Maitland Warren Bouverie Sabine-Pasley, on the 6th inst., at Woodbourne, third son of Admiral Sir

Thomas Sabine-Pasley, of Craig, in the county of Dumfries, Bart., K.C.B., by Jane Matilda Lilly, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Montagu John Wynyard, Rector of West Runciton.

Mr. William George Campbell, Commissioner in Lunacy, on the 13th inst., at 50, Ennismore-gardens, in his seventy-first year. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1836, and was appointed Commissioner in Lunacy in 1845.

Lady M'Dougall (Elizabeth Sophia), on the 8th inst., at her residence, Dunolly, Argyleshire, aged seventy-four. She was only child of Mr. Charles Sheldon Timins, R.N., of Oriol Lodge, Cheltenham; and was married, in 1826, to Vice-Admiral Sir John M'Dougall, K.C.B., who died in 1865.

Mr. Andrew Wilson, author of "The Abode of Snow," on the 8th inst., at Howton, Ullswater, aged fifty-one. He was author of several interesting works on travel, contributed largely to *Blackwood's Magazine* and to Indian newspaper literature, and was formerly editor of the *China Mail*.

Lady Alice Emily Mary Stuart, on the 7th inst., in the island of Jersey, aged forty-five. She was the youngest daughter of William George, seventeenth Earl of Errol, K.T., by Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, his wife, natural daughter of King William IV., and was married, May 16, 1871, to Colonel the Count Charles Edward d'Albanie, only son of the late Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie.

Professor George Rolleston, F.R.S., Linacre Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, at Park Grange, Oxford, on the 9th inst., in his fifty-second year. He obtained a First Class in Classics in 1859 and became a Fellow of Pembroke College in 1851. He contributed largely to medical and scientific literature. Professor Rolleston married Grace, niece of Sir Humphrey Davy.

Constable George Ridout, late Captain 11th Light Dragoons and 2nd Life Guards, on the 3rd inst., at his daughter's house, The Drive, Brighton, aged ninety-five. He entered the Army in 1801, and served throughout the Peninsular War, included Badajoz and Ciudad Rodrigo. Captain Ridout married, in 1815, Louisa, daughter of Dr. George Heath, Head Master of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

Mr. John Lecky Phelps, J.P., of Waterpark and The Lodge, Broodford, in the county of Clare, and of Albemarle, Lanerton, and Quamley, Australia, on the 28th ult., at Florence. He married, in 1861, Rosetta Anne, daughter of Colonel John Vandeleur, 10th Hussars, of Ballinacourty, in the county of Limerick, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur, of Kilrush, in the county of Clare.

Mr. James King King, of Staunton Park, Herefordshire, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Herefordshire, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1845. Mr. King sat in Parliament for the county in the Conservative interest from 1852 to 1868. Mr. King married, March 17, 1835, Mary Cochrane, fourth daughter of Mr. Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, and had three sons and seven daughters.

Mr. Robert Tighe, Q.C., of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, late Chairman of the county of Limerick, on the 15th inst. He was descended from a branch of the well-known Irish family of Tighe, of the county of Westmeath. Mr. Robert Tighe, a very accomplished scholar and archaeologist, resided for a long period in Rome, and had made the study of its history, antiquities, and classic remains his chief occupation for many years.

The Hon. (Dowager) Lady Legard, at Scarborough, in her eightieth year. Her Ladyship was Frances, second daughter of Charles, first Lord Feversham, by Charlotte, his wife, only daughter of William, second Earl of Dartmouth, and was married, May 31, 1832, to Sir Thomas Digby Legard, eighth Baronet, of Ganton, in the county of York, and had, besides one daughter, three sons, Sir Francis Digby Legard, ninth Baronet, Sir D'Arcy Widdington Legard, tenth Baronet, and Sir Charles Legard, the present Baronet.

Mr. James A. Clarke, J.P. and D.L., of Summerhill, Ulverstone, and The Sound, Lancaster, on the 8th inst., the day before completing his seventy-second year. He was second son of Mr. James Clarke, of The Sound, for forty-eight years Recorder of Liverpool, and for twenty-three years Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Addison, of The Sound, J.P. and D.L. He married Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Bond, J.P. and D.L. of Lancaster, and leaves issue.

The Rev. Joseph Stopford, of Ferncy, Blackrock, in the county of Cork, on the 9th inst. He was born April 27, 1799, the eldest son of the Rev. William Stopford, Rector of Garrycloyne, in the county of Cork, by Abigail, his wife, daughter of Mr. Eyre Evans, of Milltown Castle, in that county, and grandson of the Rev. Joseph Stopford, also Rector of Garrycloyne. He married, Aug. 15, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Simon Dring, of Rockgrove, and leaves issue. His family, of ancient Cheshire lineage, was a younger branch of the noble house of Courtown.

In the notice given last week of General Sir Duncan Macgregor mention was accidentally omitted to be made of his second son, Duncan, married to Mary Selina, daughter of Mr. Thomas Walker, formerly of the Scots Greys. Mr. Duncan Macgregor and his brother-in-law Colonel Wilmot Brooke, with other relations, followed Sir Duncan's remains to the grave at Harold's Cross, near Dublin, on the 16th inst.

The reply of the Treasury to the Postmaster-General's recommendations for improving the position of the telegraphists and sorting clerks is printed. Mr. Fawcett's letter is dated Monday week, and the reply of the Treasury was sent on Thursday, most of the recommendations being adopted, although the agitation of the telegraphists is condemned, and their claim as to status in the Civil Service is repudiated. It is said that the telegraphists are dissatisfied with the new scheme.

Sir Edward Watkin made a statement on the 16th inst., at a meeting of the shareholders in the South-Eastern Railway, of the progress that has been made in the experimental works relating to the Channel Tunnel. They have ascertained that there is a stratum under the Channel impervious to water; and that with the imperfect machinery now at their disposal they can excavate two miles per annum. At this rate, working simultaneously from both sides, the tunnel would be completed in five years. He suggested that it might be advisable to get up a small limited liability company to take the matter in hand.

Edwin John Parsons, assistant letter-carrier at Birmingham, was charged last Saturday with delaying 2031 letters. The prosecuting solicitor stated that it was most extraordinary that although a large number contained bank-notes, securities, and postage-stamps, only forty-two complaints were made during the six months over which the prisoner's irregularities extended. The prisoner made no attempt to open the missing letters, the contents being untouched. He appeared to have detained them from sheer laziness, and upon some occasions had evidently suppressed the whole of the letters for delivery on his round. The prisoner was remanded.



THE LATE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA: SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS RETURNING DOWN COUNTRY.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 640.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal family, before leaving the Highlands, drove to Glen Gelder Shiel, Castleton, the Linn of Corrie Mullie, and other notable localities. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice also paid leave-taking visits to numerous families attached to the Royal demesne.

A ball was given at the Castle to the servants, tenants, and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldie estates; the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse being present a portion of the evening with the ladies and gentlemen of the household.

Captain De Lancey, Lieutenant Horne, and Lieutenant Rycroft, 71st Regiment (Highland Light Infantry), stationed at Ballater, were invited to luncheon at Balmoral, and were afterwards presented to her Majesty; and the Rev. Archibald Campbell dined with the Queen.

Divine service was performed on Sunday at the castle, her Majesty and the Princesses being present.

The Court left Balmoral for the south on Tuesday, arriving at Windsor Castle on Wednesday morning.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the accession of her Majesty was celebrated on Monday, with the customary honours.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales closed their stay at St. Leonard's Hill by identifying their interests with those of the Household Cavalry, of which corps his Royal Highness is Colonel-in-Chief. The Prince and Princess rode to Windsor Great Park, and witnessed the manoeuvres of a field-day, the Duke of Cambridge being present. Their Royal Highnesses returned to St. Leonard's, and on Sunday they attended the church parade of the Royal Horse Guards at Windsor, and were afterwards present with the regiment at Divine service in Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. Arthur Robins and the Rev. G. C. Bateman officiating. Silver medals for long service and good conduct were subsequently presented to several members of the corps at the Spital Barracks.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, returned to Marlborough House. The Prince went to the House of Lords in the afternoon and acted as a "supporter" of the Duke of Albany on the occasion of the introduction of his Royal Highness into the house; the Duke of Cambridge being the other "supporter." The Princess and her daughters, Princess Louise of Lorne, and the Duchess of Teck were present. The Prince presided at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) at Willis's Rooms, in the absence of the Duke of Connaught, the Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment. His Royal Highness afterwards accompanied the Princess to a dance given by Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, at their residence in Queen Anne-street. The Grand Duke of Hesse arrived at Marlborough House on Tuesday on a visit to their Royal Highnesses, he having been met at Dover by Major-General Du Plat and Colonel A. Ellis. The Royal party went to the Royal Italian Opera in the evening; the Prince and Princess going after to a ball given by Major-General and Mrs. C. Baring, at Grosvenor-place. On Wednesday the Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace, and in the evening accompanied the Princess to Lady Julia Wombwell's first dance.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught embarked at Portsmouth on Monday in the Royal yacht Osborne, commander Lord Charles Beresford, and cruised off for Portland. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses steamed in a pinnace to Weymouth, where the Duchess landed and made a tour of the town. On Wednesday the Osborne, with the Royal party, left Portland Roads for Penzance and the Scilly Isles.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has returned to Germany.

The Duchess of Teck assisted at the Fancy Fair held on Tuesday at 37, Grosvenor-square, in aid of Miss Leigh's Home for English and American girls in Paris. The Duke and Duchess dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square. The Duke, president of the Royal Botanic Society, held the annual evening fête in the gardens, Regent's Park, on Wednesday, the various Royal personages in town being present.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, accompanied by his sons, Princes Frederick and George, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel, from Elvedon Hall, Thetford.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. William Nicholas Leader, of Dromaga Castle and Rosnalar, in the county of Cork (late of the Scots Greys), with the Hon. Eleanor Charlotte Burke Roche, eldest daughter of the late Lord Fermoy, took place at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, by special license, at three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, Vicar of St. Peter's, the bride being given away by Lord Fermoy, her brother. The bride wore a dress of rich cream satin, trimmed with fine point de gaze, and a wreath of orange-blossoms covered by a large tulle veil; and carried a bouquet of orange-flowers and white lilies. She was attended by four bridesmaids—namely, the Hon. Caroline and Hon. Ethel Roche, her sisters; Miss Leader, sister of the bridegroom; and Miss C. Millais, daughter of the Royal Academician. They wore Louis XIV. costumes—corsage of ivory moiré antique and jupes of ivory silk trimmed with Indian muslin and Mechlin lace; and Louis XIV. hats of ivory velvet trimmed with ostrich plumes. Captain the Hon. W. P. Alexander, Royal Scots Greys, was best man. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to Dowager Lady Fermoy's house in Onslow-gardens for refreshments. The newly-married couple took their departure for Dover en route to Switzerland for their wedding tour.

The marriage of Mr. Henry De V. Vane and Lady Catherine Cecil is arranged to take place next Tuesday, at St. Thomas's, Orchard-street.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between Captain Lee Guinness, second son of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., and brother to Lord Ardilaun, and Lady Henrietta St. Lawrence, sister to the Earl of Howth.

On the application of Sir Llewelyn Turner, Mr. Gladstone has directed £75 to be paid out of the Royal Bounty and Special Service Fund to Mr. Edwards, of the Navigation School, Carnarvon, from which hundreds of young men have passed into the shipping service as masters and mates.

The committee appointed for the purpose of considering the expediency of undertaking a revision of the Welsh version of the New Testament according to the text adopted in the revision of the English version have met at Shrewsbury and agreed to recommend that the work should be carried out.

Seven regiments of Metropolitan Volunteers, representing about 3500 officers and men, underwent their annual official inspection last Saturday, namely:—The 5th (West) Middlesex, 10th Middlesex, 19th Middlesex (Blossbury), 2nd Tower Hamlets, 1st and 6th Surrey Rifles, and 1st London Engineers. The muster in the case of each regiment was good, and the drill satisfactory.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T R R (Munich).—Thanks. One of the last batch shall have early insertion.

S G C (Humberstone).—We have not yet received a reply to the inquiry. You shall be notified of the answer when it comes to hand.

H H (Bath).—Mr. Morphy is still living, and resides at New Orleans, but he has retired from the practice of chess.

T M M (Secunderabad).—Your proposed solutions of Nos. 4, 5, and 7 arrived last week after the notice addressed to you in our last Number had been sent to press. These problems shall be examined. What about Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6?

F J J (Coventry).—The amended diagram shall have early attention.

J D S (New Orleans).—We have attended to your request, and thank you for the trouble you have taken. Can you not favour us with some of Mr. Maurian's games?

E F (Lyons).—Yours was a curious optical delusion; but we are all subject to error at times. The resource of the defence in No. 1946 is not the least of the merits of that composition.

ALPHA.—There is a general and very gratifying expression of regret by our solvers on the retirement of "East Marden."

NUOVA RIVISTA (Leghorn).—We much regret that the exchange cannot be arranged.

J S (Boston).—According to the report of the Westminster Chess Club for the year 1884, the number of games played between Alexander Macdonnell and La Bourdonnais was eighty-eight. Of these, eighty-five have been published, and the record of the remaining three, if they were ever recorded, has been lost. You will find the eighty-five games in the late Mr. Walker's "Chess Studies." The total score to each player in the six matches played by these great masters of chess is—La Bourdonnais, 44; Macdonnell, 30; drawn, 14.

L L G (Brixton).—Why ask us for the solution of a problem published recently in another paper? It may save future trouble to notify that in no case should we comply with such a request.

R S (Sheffield).—Your diagram is obviously wrong, for the Black King is already in the position of checkmate, and your four moves are unnecessary.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1940 received from W Pocock of Cape Town, and of No. 1944 from Alfred Rowley.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1945 received from Alfred Rowley, Sudbury (Suffolk), C Edmundson, J Youssoufian (Constantinople), and S G C.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE FIRST PRIZE PROBLEM received from S Farrant, R T Kemp, W Hillier, C Oswald, H Blacklock, Otto Fulder (Ghent), L L Greenaway, N S Harris, and Aaron Harper.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND PRIZE PROBLEM received from S Farrant, W Hillier, Jupiter Junior, Ben Nevis, C W Milsom, W J Rudman, W Warren, and M O'Halloran.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1946 received from Shadforth, John Tucker, G W J Eggleston, E L G, Cant, S G C, and Emile Frau.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1947 received from G A (Bonchurch), Pilgrim, Alfred Rowley, Sudbury (Suffolk), Plevna, S Farrant, E Leiden, R H Brooks, W Hillier, Hereward, D W (Guernsey), Shadforth, E Tweddell, R T Kemp, Jupiter Junior, S Home (Llanelli), C Oswald, H Blacklock, J Alois Schmucke, James Dobson, O Fulder (Ghent), W Biddle, Ben Nevis, L L Greenaway, Albert Maas, N S Harris, J W W A Chapman, Lulu, W J Rudman, Aaron Harper, W Warren, Semaj, Woggepoli, T Rapp (Munich), M O'Halloran, F W Humphries, H J Grant, Joseph Ainsworth, E Elsbury, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, L Falcon (Antwerp), H Langford, B L Dyke, H H Noyes, J G Anstee, F Parsloe, A H Holdron, Fire Ping, N Wardle, G W Law, An Old Hand, Kerina, G Fosbrooke, John Tucker, Pops, W J Eggleston, Sidmouth, Eastbach, R B Duff, Smutch, J B (Twickenham), Cant, Lily, John O Mills, E Ridgway, Alpha, E L G, Dr F St, St George, Birkbeck Chess Class, S G C, J J Heaton, and Emile Frau.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1946.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K B sq. B takes Q*
2. P to Q 4th (ch) P takes P (en passant)
3. Kt (from K 6th) to B 4th mates.

* If 1. K takes Kt or 1. Kt to B 7th, White continues 2. Q to Q B 4th; if 1. Kt takes K P, then 2. Q takes P (ch); if 1. Kt takes R P, then 2. Kt to B 4th (ch), mating in each case on the third move. In the leading variation, if Black on his second move play K takes Kt, 3. Kt to B 8th mates.

SOLUTIONS OF THE PRIZE PROBLEMS IN THE FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

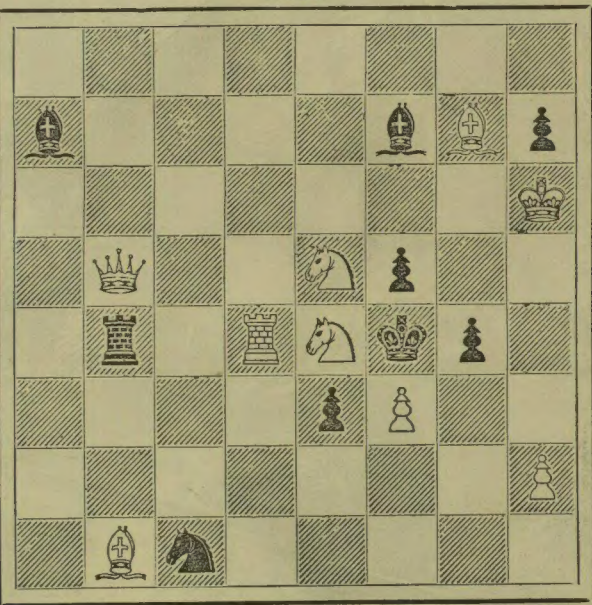
FIRST.		SECOND.	
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B sq (dis. ch)	Q takes Q	1. R to Q 7th	P takes P (ch), (best)
2. B to K Kt 8th (ch)	K to R sq	2. K takes B	Kt to B 8th (ch)
3. Kt to B 6th	Any move*	3. K to R sq	P to Q 3rd
4. Mates accordingly.		4. P to K 4th	P to B 7th
		5. R to Q 8th	Any move
		6. Kt or B mates.	

* If 3. P takes Kt, then 4. B takes P mate; if 3. Q to K 5th (ch), then 4. B to Q B 8th, discovering check and mating.

PROBLEM No. 1949.

By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

The issue of the second number of *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, to which we have all been looking forward, has been delayed by an accident at the mill where the special paper on which it is printed is manufactured. It arrived in England on Tuesday last, and in quality and variety of contents is fully up to the high standard of the first number. Herr Falkbeer's "Sketches from the Chess World" are continued, the paper this month dealing with the first appearance of Morphy in Europe, and with the early days of Anderssen, with whom the author, himself one of the most distinguished players of a famous school, was very intimately associated. A Greek relative of "Mars," we presume, treats of the *tracasseries* of modern tournaments, and the "Tale of Ancient Chivalry" is a highly humorous satire, whose application, we suspect, lies nearer to London than to New York. A collection of games learnedly annotated by Mr. Barnes, and about thirty problems edited by Mr. Carpenter, make up the most surprising shilling's-worth ever seen in the literature of chess.

The commencement of the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort, which was originally fixed for June 20, has been postponed until the 25th.

The game between Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Charles A. Maurian, of New Orleans, published in our Issue of April 2 last, was inadvertently described as one of a number played simultaneously by the American champion during his visit to the Crescent City. Mr. J. D. Seguin, of the New Orleans Chess Club, requests us to state that this game is one occurring in a series of single-handed encounters in which each player scored four and two were drawn.

We should be glad of an opportunity of presenting the other nine games to our readers, for Mr. Maurian is one of the most brilliant chessplayers in the Southern States of America. Of the band of Amateurs intimately associated with the early career of Paul Morphy, Mr. Maurian, Mr. James McConnell, and Mr. Benjamin are, we believe, the only survivors. The two first-named are still true to the old love (they played a drawn match of eight games recently); but Mr. Benjamin has deserted chess, has settled among us, and is now one of the most distinguished members of the English Bar.

The mechanical, or so-called automaton chessplayer, "Mephisto," has changed his quarters to 48A, Regent-street, where he may be interviewed every day by any of our country cousins disposed for a game of chess against a masterly opponent.

The *Chessplayers' Chronicle* announces that a prize has been offered by Mr. H. T. Davenport, M.P. for North Staffordshire, for competition by the established clubs of that district. Each club is to play a match with every other club, and the one that wins the largest number of matches will be entitled to the prize. The highest individual score will be rewarded by a prize to be provided out of an entrance-fee of one shilling, required from every competitor.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 7, 1879) of Mr. Edward Hermon, M.P., late of No. 13, Berkeley-square, of Preston, Lancashire, and of Wyfold Court, Henley-on-Thames, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Richard Hermon, the brother, Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., and John James, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £588,000. The testator leaves to his wife £3000, and his trustees are directed to keep up a domestic establishment for her, and to pay or apply a sum not exceeding £3500 per annum for her support and maintenance; to his son George Edward, and his daughter, Mrs. Frances Caroline Hodge, £3000 each; to his executors, £2000 each; to his said brother Richard, in addition, £2000; to his brother John, and to his sisters, Mrs. Mary Palmer and Mrs. Agnes Matilda Hughes, £1000 each; upon trust for his stepson, Edward Henry Ryan, his wife and children, £20,000; upon trust for his sister Mrs. Palmer and her daughters, £10,000; upon trust for his sister Mrs. Hughes and her children, £10,000; and legacies to nephews, nieces, bailiff, clerks, Scotch gamekeeper, and domestic servants. One half of the residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his son George Edward, and the other half for his daughter Mrs. Hodge.

Letters of administration of the personal estate of Mr. Edward William Leyborne Popham, late of Littlecote, near Hungerford, Berks, who died on Jan. 24 last intestate, without having been married, were granted on the 31st ult. to Dame Isabella Leyborne Mundy, the sister and only next of kin, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000.

The will (dated March 5, 1879) of Mr. Robert Phillips, late of No. 23, Cockspur-street, and of No. 62, Regent's Park-road, jeweller and goldsmith, who died on April 21 last, at Torquay, was proved on the 30th ult. by Alfred Phillips, the son, and William B. Phillips, the brother, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his wife £500 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages; to his son Alfred and his daughter Eugénie a freehold house each at Emperor's Gate; upon trust for his daughter Ada and his son Harvey such sums as will produce £200 per annum each; to his said brother William an annuity of £200; and legacies to employés and others. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust to pay the annual income, including the profits of his share in the partnership business, to his wife for life, and at her death to divide the capital between his children, Palmyre Myer, Alfred, Claude, Eugénie, and Lilian.

The will and codicil of Mr. John Moore, late of Rosemount, Loose, Kent, who died on April 21 last, were proved on the 31st ult. by Mrs. Matilda Jane Moore, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves the Calcraft estate to his wife; £10,000 Consols, if he does not leave any issue, to his brothers and sisters, and, if dead, their children; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property, both real and personal, he gives to his wife for life; at her death, £30,000 and the house at Rosemount, with all it contains, are to go to Maria Louisa M'Alpine; and some other bequests are to be then paid. The remainder of his money, the testator says, his wife can do as she likes with.

The will (dated April 3, 1877) with a codicil (dated Aug. 1, 1879) of Mrs. Susanna Harvey, late of Greenway, on the river Dart, Devon, who died on March 22 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by George William Frederick Marsh and William Henry Marsh, the nephews, Sir Philip Prothero Smith and Robert Macleane Paul, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. There are numerous and considerable pecuniary legacies to nephews, nieces, friends, servants, tenants, and others, and many specific gifts of pictures, including some by Sir Edwin Landseer, G. Dow, Rembrandt, Rubens, and Paul Potter. The residue of the real and personal estate is to be divided between her nephews and nieces; but this bequest is not to include great nephews and nieces.

The will (dated May 31, 1880) of Dame Henrietta Buller, late of No. 23, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 26th ult. by General Sir George Buller, G.C.B., the husband, and sole executor, the personal estate she had power to appoint or dispose of being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix gives to her husband her house in Bruton-street and £10,000; and there are legacies to nephews, nieces, and others, including an annuity of £40 to Mary Seward, a faithful servant of the family. The residue of her real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for her husband for life, then, as to two thirds, for her niece Ethel Stanley, and as to one third, for her niece Venetia, Viscountess Pollington.

The will (dated April 21, 1881) of Mr. James Child, late of No. 228, Mare-street, Hackney, veterinary surgeon, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 31st ult. by Nathaniel Starkey, the nephew, William Benjamin Fisher, and Alfred Robert Pite, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. The testator, among other legacies, bequeaths £700 to be invested and the dividends to accumulate until the lease of Trinity Chapel, Devonshire-road, Hackney, expires, when the capital fund and accumulations are to become part of the chapel funds; there is also a present legacy to the chapel of £200; £200 to the religious and benevolent institutions in connection with Mildmay Conference Hall; £150 to the Bristol Orphanage; £100 each to the Crystal Palace Bible Stand, Sydenham, the Mildmay Mission to the Jews, the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, and the Hackney Benevolent Pension Society; and £50 to the Protestant Blind Institution; all free of duty.

The will (dated July 26, 1880) of the Hon. Arthur Annesley, formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, late of No. 11, Curzon-street, Mayfair, who died on April 26 last at Cannes, was proved on the 28th ult. by the Hon. Mrs. Clara Annesley, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £2000. The testator simply says, "All that I possess in the world I leave to my wife." The deceased was the fourth son of William Richard, third Earl Annesley, and brother of the present peer.

The will (dated Jan. 18, 1880) of Sir Robert Bowcher Clarke, LL.D., C.B., formerly Chief Justice of Barbadoes, late of Eldridge, Chislehurst, Kent, who died on the 9th ult., was proved on the 28th ult., under a nominal amount, by Robert Bowcher Clarke, the son, the acting executor. There are bequests to his wife and daughter, and the residue of his property the testator leaves to his said son. C. G. C.

The members of the Oratory, Edgbaston, on Sunday presented Cardinal Newman with his portrait, painted by Mr. W. W. Oules, A.R.A. The address which accompanied the painting expressed the gratitude and joy of the congregation at his elevation to the cardinalate.

A free public library was opened last Saturday at Richmond by Countess Russell. The library consists of 7100 volumes; and amongst the donors of books are the members of the Russell family, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., and Sir Erskine May.

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That Company, although it has been working for only three years, has proved the superiority of its hosiery, known under the registered trade mark "NIANTIC," over every other make, in being absolutely seamless, in having rounded and thickened heels and toes, and in the absence of all lumps.

The new Domestic Knitting Machine which that Company has lately introduced meets a requirement long felt—viz., a machine which shall take in regard to the Hosiery of the family the same relative position as the Sewing Machine does to the other articles of the wardrobe.

Under the supervision of Mr. Griswold this Knitting-Machine has been so simplified and perfected that it not only fulfils every requirement for domestic use, but may be advantageously employed in Schools, Reformatories, and other Institutions. Where these Machines are in use one or two inmates make all the stockings required at a saving of about half the price formerly paid. Upon it can be made not only a large variety of useful and fancy articles for domestic use, but also every class of ribbed, plain, or fancy socks and stockings which when finished are entirely seamless, and fit as perfectly and wear as well as those knitted by hand.

As soon as the facilities for manufacture are completed and the Machines are properly advertised, it is anticipated that this department of the Company's business will become exceedingly lucrative.

Further particulars of this Knitter, together with copies of some of the Testimonials which have been received from a large number of ladies and from Managers of Institutions who have used it successfully, are sent out with this Company's Prospectus.

MEANWHILE MR. SHAW, IN AMERICA, invented a Power-Loom for producing automatically, and at a speed never before attained, SEAMLESS PLAIN half-hose and children's socks, with ribbed tops, as perfect in shape and in fit as the Niantic.

This extraordinary machine is now being worked in America by the Shaw Stocking Company, of Lowell, Mass., which is at present producing from sixty-four Looms an average of 238 doz. of ribbed-top half-hose daily, or nearly 33 doz. per loom per day.

These Looms are so simple in construction, and so positive and automatic in their operation, that they are worked exclusively by female labour; and, as one girl can tend from four to six Looms, THE ENTIRE COST IN LABOUR OF PRODUCTION DOES NOT EXCEED 3½d. PER DOZEN PAIRS, INCLUSIVE OF RIBBED TOPS.

Mr Shaw has at one stride done more to cheapen the cost of production of fashioned hosiery than has been accomplished during the last half century, and, besides this, the small wage cost of about ONE FARTHING PER PAIR leaves nothing more for inventors to do in this line.

The profits of the existing business, with the first one hundred Shaw Looms added, will, according to most careful calculations, amount to £21,000. After deducting the expenses of working and management, which will not exceed £5000, and writing off 10 per cent from the plant and patent rights, the balance of net profit will be sufficient to pay a dividend of 15 per cent on the called-up capital.

As £70,000 is sufficient to build and equip a mill and work 150 Shaw Looms and to fully develop the existing business, it is proposed to make a first issue of 10,000 Shares, but at present to call up only £7 per Share—viz., £1 on application, £2 on allotment, and £2 within three months, and £2 within six months of allotment.

The purchase-money agreed to be paid for the various patents, including future improvements, &c., is £15,000 in cash and £15,000 in fully paid-up Shares. The Stock (value about £5000) and plant, &c. (value about £2000), of Griswold and Hainworth, Limited, will be taken over at a valuation.

If no allotment is made, the deposit paid will be forthwith returned without deduction.

One of the Shaw Stocking-Looms is on exhibition at 12, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C., in order to afford intending investors an opportunity of seeing it at work and obtaining samples manufactured under their personal inspection. Any additional information which may be desired about the Mill at Lowell can be obtained from Mr. Shaw at the same address.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, of the Contracts, together with samples of the Hosiery, may be seen at the Offices of the Company. Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and Testimonials may be obtained of the Secretary, the Solicitors, Bankers, or Brokers.

Payments may be made to the account of the Company at the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, or to the Leicestershire Banking Company, Limited, Leicester; or to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company.

The Subscription-Lists will be closed for London on or before Wednesday, June 29; and for the Country on or before Thursday, the 30th inst.

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Patterns of the new French Regatta and Oxford Blot shirts, with collars attached, or two detached, sent by post to select from on receipt of two stamps. Prices from 27s. to 40s. the half-dozen.—R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

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THROAT AFFECTIONS and HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous "Lozenges" are now sold by most respectable Chemists in this country, at 1s. 1½d. per Box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government stamp around each box.—Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN and SONS, Boston, U.S. European Depot, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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Awarded GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and 1 lb. Packets.

For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

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The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, cooling, less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 1s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 70, Adam-street, London, W.C.

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EVER SWEET, RARE AND PRECIOUS PERFUMES.

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have a nice Collection of delicious PERFUMES, with appropriate names and poetry, suitable for presents, with indicative titles, such as the following:—

MANY HAPPY RETURNS of the DAY. SWEETS TO THE SWEET.

DAWN OF LOVE.

"Silence o'er the maiden fell. Her beauty lovelier making; And by her blush, I knew full well, The dawn of love was breaking."

NEVER FORGOTTEN.

"Not long I've known thee, gentle one, Nor often have we met; But in my heart the joy aroused I never can forget."

A MESSENGER OF LOVE.

"Neither too little nor too much This message shall convey; Go! mute ambassador of love, And speed thee on thy way!"

TO THEE!

"Could I haste the coming Spring, Ev'ry rare and pretty thing, Ev'ry flow'r that's sweet—I'd bring To thee."

LOVE'S ERRAND.

"Go, lovely rose! Tell her that wastes her time, and me, That now she knows, When I resemble her to thee, How sweet, and fair, she seems to be."—Edmund Waller.

THINK OF ME.

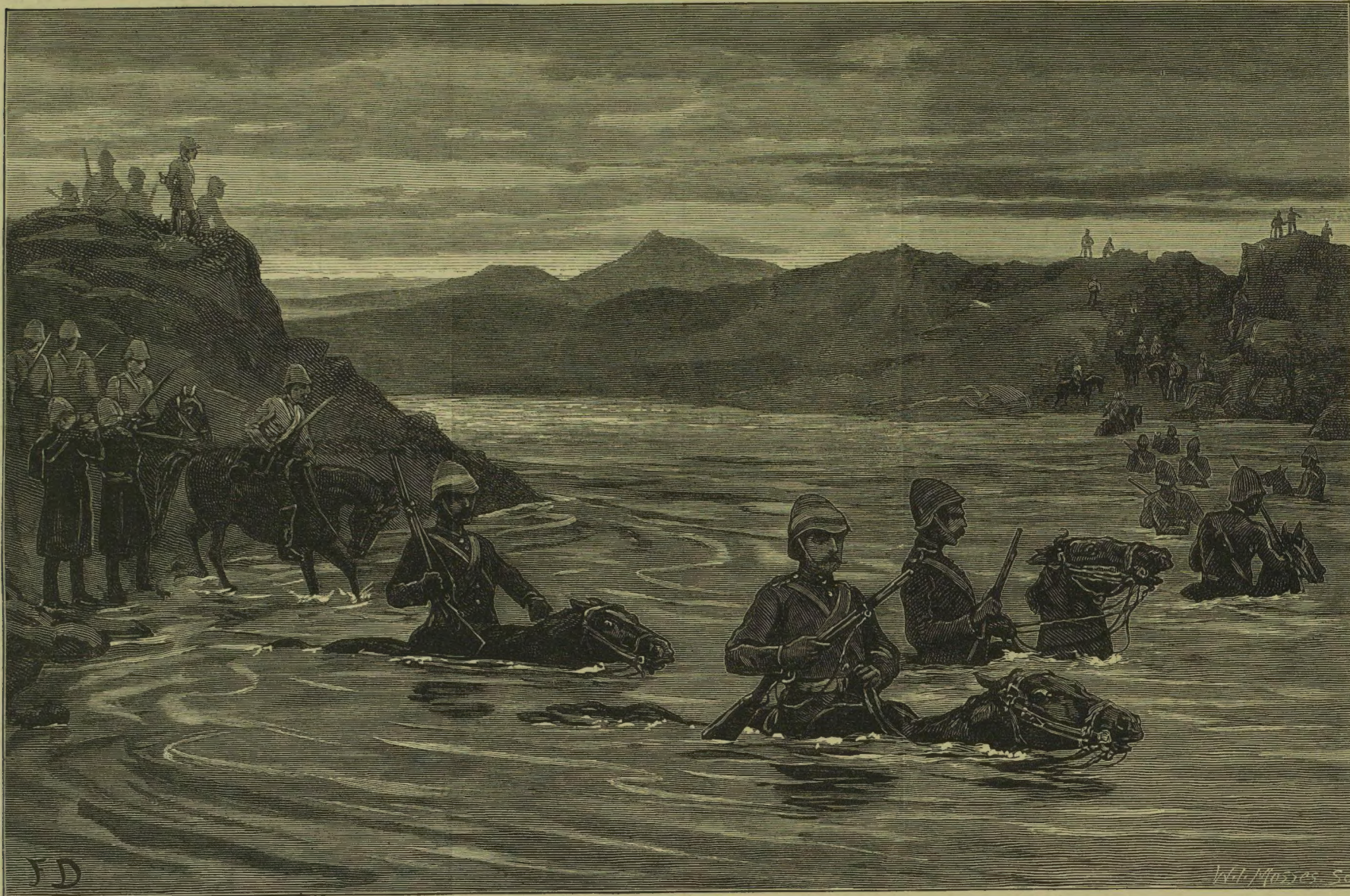
"Though the world may bid us sever, And we dwell in distant climes; Yet the heart will murmur ever, 'Think of me, of me sometimes.'"

Together with about 100 others for choice, all as good as the above, equally suitable for lady or gentleman. Obtainable of any Chemist or Perfumer throughout the world.

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THE RACES and FÊTES.—Ladies, and all exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR most Cooling and Refreshing to the Face. It eradicates all Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, &c., and produces a Beautiful and Delicate Complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made. All dentists will allow that neither washes nor pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder; such Rowlands' Odonto has always proved itself to be. Ask any Dealer



GENERAL SIR EVELYN WOOD RECONNOITRING WITH THE 15TH HUSSARS ACROSS THE BUFFALO RIVER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN OLD LADY OF A HUNDRED AND TEN.

The favourite couplet in Tom Moore's "Fudge Family," referring to the famous Countess of Desmond, has been often quoted:—

She lived to the age of a hundred and ten,
And died of a fall from a cherry-tree then!

We sincerely hope and trust that a more comfortable end will yet await, for some years to come, the excellent old lady—an Irishwoman too—whose portrait, from a photograph by Mr. Boyd, we are permitted to publish this week. It comes to us from the Rev. Thomas Hunter, librarian of Dr. Williams's Library, in Grafton-street, Euston-square, who has received it from a friend of his at Larne; and there is no doubt of the reality of this extraordinary instance of female longevity. Still living and in good health is this wonderful old lady—Miss Margaret Bailey—who completed her 110th year on Jan. 8 last. She resides in the townland of Ballygilbert, parish of Cairncastle, situate on the coast of the county of Antrim, between the towns of Larne and Glenarm. It is a picturesque neighbourhood, well known to tourists by the coast road from Larne to the Giant's Causeway. In addition to her own uniform statement and the concurrent belief of her relatives and neighbours, the age of this remarkable woman is attested by the Rev. Classon Porter, of Ballygally Castle, in the same parish, who has in his possession the original family record, giving not only the date of Miss Bailey's birth, but also that of her brother and sisters. "Mr. Porter is a highly respected Presbyterian minister, who has been forty years resident in Larne or in the adjoining parish of Cairncastle. In his learned retirement," says Mr. Hunter, "he takes an interest in antiquarian matters and local records, and has long been acquainted with Miss Bailey and her nephews and nieces in the parish." In a recent letter to the *Larne Weekly Reporter* he vouches for the genuineness of the document, the history and other evidences of the paper placing the truth of the record beyond dispute. Mr. Porter states for the gratification of a natural curiosity of readers at a distance, what is well known and corroborated by other residents in the locality, that Miss Bailey occupies, as her forefathers did for generations before her, the position of a tenant-farmer, and that she was born and has spent all her days in the house she now occupies. Her brother dying young and her sisters marrying early in life, she was for many years called upon to superintend personally the business of her farm. This she continued to do effectually until an accident a few years ago to some extent disabled her. But her mental faculties are not in the least impaired, and her bodily health in other respects being excellent, she is able with help to move a little about her house, in the management of which she still acts as mistress.

The Census of Ireland shows a population of 5,159,849, being a decrease of 252,538 since 1871. The population is composed of 2,522,804 males and 2,637,035 females. The decline of the last ten years was spread over every one of the thirty-two counties, with three exceptions. It was greater in Ulster than elsewhere, and was greatest in Monaghan. The three counties which did not decline were Antrim, Dublin, and Kerry.

THE LATE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, whose sketches of Laing's Neck, the position successfully defended by the Boers against Sir George Colley, have appeared in this Journal, sends us the Illustrations now engraved of several incidents of the late campaign on the Transvaal border of Natal. The scene on the river, near Newcastle, where a detachment of the Royal Artillery is represented in the act of crossing by a pontoon bridge supported on empty beer-barrels, shows one of the expedients for conducting the movement of troops in a rough country like the interior of South Africa. In another sketch, General Sir Evelyn Wood, escorted by a few troopers of the 15th Hussars, is seen out upon a reconnoitring expedition, swimming across the Buffalo, the frontier river between Natal and the Wakkerstrom district of the Transvaal. The large Engraving that fills two pages of this Supplement is a delineation of the appearance of a party of sick or wounded British prisoners, released by the Boers in the Transvaal, and sent down the country to Natal, where they could obtain more efficient medical attention. They have,

indeed, according to the uniform testimony of British military commanders, been very kindly treated during their detention by the Boers, who nevertheless could not have their ailments properly treated by skilled surgeons and physicians, there being scarcely any Dutch professional men of that faculty in the Transvaal. The first action of the late war, on Dec. 20, when the British Administrator of the Transvaal had called up the detachment of the 94th Regiment, from Lydenburg, to reinforce the garrison at Pretoria, left a number of our soldiers captive in the hands of the Boers, while Colonel Anstruther and many of the others were killed in that conflict at Bronkers' Spruit. Our Artist has visited the spot, which is not far from Middelburg, in the eastern part of the Transvaal; and he presents three views of it, one looking towards the road to Pretoria, the direction in which the regiment was marching when suddenly stopped by the Boers. The other two views represent the graves of the officers, and those of the soldiers, of the 94th Regiment, on the ground where they fell. Returning to the British headquarters' camp at Mount Prospect, four miles south of Laing's Neck, the selling of deceased soldiers' kits by auction, which is a customary practice of military life, is the subject of our remaining Illustration for this week. In this instance the pair of boots and other articles of personal equipment, put up for sale to the best bidder, had belonged to a man who was killed on Majuba Hill. Other Sketches have been received, some of which may probably appear in our next.

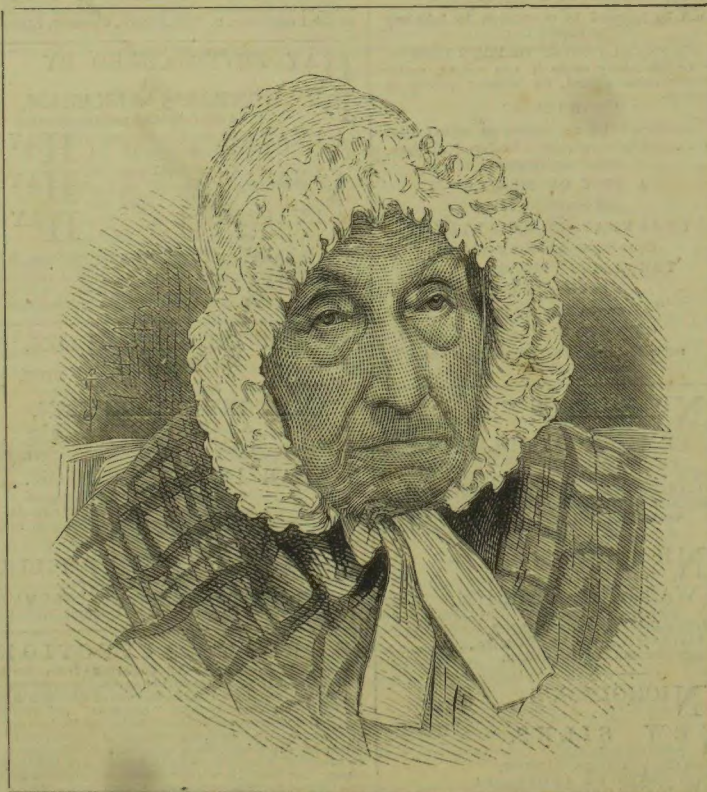
THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The report laid before Parliament states that the number of persons admitted to view the general collections (exclusive of readers) in 1880 was 655,688.

The electric light has been successfully used in the Reading-room until seven o'clock in the evening through the darker months, from the earlier part of October. With a view to expediting the service of the Reading-room, by bringing in close connection to it books often required by readers, the galleries in the room itself will receive a new selection of books, to consist of additional works of reference, and generally such books as are most often asked for by students.

Amongst the acquisitions are a considerable number of rare Mexican books, several rare liturgical works, a large number of books from a collection of rare German literature of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries; a curious collection of German broadsides of the same centuries; and above 300 works in every branch of music. The number of MSS. and documents acquired during the year comprise the following: General collection of MS. 439, Egerton MS. 2, Rolls and Charters 226, and detached seals 24. Of Oriental MSS., 111 have been acquired during the year, amongst which are a volume containing portraits of 86 Emperors of China, with historical notices, and a collection of 99 coloured drawings by Chinese artists.

In the department of Oriental Antiquities, the acquisitions number 3046. Other valuable acquisitions had been made in the departments of Greek and Roman antiquities, British and Mediæval antiquities, coins and medals, natural history, geology, botany, and prints and drawings.



MISS MARGARET BAILEY, OF CAIRNCASTLE, COUNTY ANTRIM,
NOW IN HER 111TH YEAR.